Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,548—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Completed Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lines and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th Feb.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
1st IMPERATOR	....	4,130	1st April 1899.
* REGENCIE	C. Androvich	2,919	14th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.
PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 156

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
*ALLAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Crispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 p.m. on the 23rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th March.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 23rd February.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
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Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.
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FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.
One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.
English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine		28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM		22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	26 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MACHERONI AND VERMICELLI OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MENAUTA CHEESE in small tins.
JAMS—Hill—different kinds.
COFFEE—Best ground daily.
TEAS—Nilghirry.

FRENCH STORES as Royans á la Bordelaise, Royans à la Vatel, Sardines in Butter, Sardines in Oil, Truffled Sausages, Sausages with Sankraut, Preserved Vegetables, Black Truffles in Bottles and in Tins, Truffles for Cooking, Pate de foies gras, French Mustard, and many other Delicacies (English and Continental) too numerous to detail.
Our Goods are known to be only of the best.

F. CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF HIGH CLASS STORES AND GROCERIES.

83, MEDOWS STREET,	EAST STREET,
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zeenat Masjid, Bombay.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,	BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO.,	CALCUTTA.

FANCY STATIONERY.

		Rs. a.
DARK SILURIAN	Linear repp, with new wallet-shaped envelopes, paper and envelopes, per box	1 4
ART FABRIC	Assorted colours in blue, cream and yellow, with wallet-shaped envelopes, paper and envelopes, per box	1 4
BUCKRAM	A fine grained paper, paper and envelopes, per box	1 4
MARINE	Cream laid, ruled faint, paper and envelopes, per box	0 10
FORGET-ME-NOT	Pale blue, very fashionable colour, paper and envelopes, per box	1 0
GOOD LUCK	With horse-shoe device bearing the words "Good Luck," paper and envelopes, per box	0 10
MIGNONETTE	Olive green, imperial court shape, paper and envelopes, per box	1 0
LINEAR REPP	In green, blue and cream colours, paper and envelopes, per box	1 4

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
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LULINS'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:
"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"
To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Kanaghat, Bengal.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3,
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE STANDARD WORKS ON
WHIST, BRIDGE, AND PIQUET.
THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST.
By "CAVENDISH." Twenty-Third Edition, Rs. 3-12.
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Adopted by the "Portland" and "Turf" Clubs. With a Guide to the Game by "Bias" and How to Play Bridge, by "Badsworth." Fifth Edition, Re. 1-14.
Pocket Guide to Bridge. As. 6.
THE LAWS OF PIQUET.
With a Treatise on the Game by "Cavendish." Ninth Edition, Rs. 3-12.
HOYLE'S GAMES MODERNIZED.
Edited by Professor HOFFMANN. With Diagrams, Re. 1-8.
All Fours—Baccarat—Bezique—Blind Hookey—Cribbage—Ecarte—Euchre—Loo—Napoleon—Piquet—Poker—Pope Joan—Solo Whist—Vingt-Un—Whist—Bridge—Backgammon—Bagatelle—Billiards—Chess—Draughts—Pool—Snooker Pool—Roulette.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
PROFESSOR A. B. VON GEYER
will Exhibit Daily, from to-day, at 9 P.M.,
The TWO GREAT WONDERS of the age,
The 1898 Bioscope and Edisons' 98 Phonograph, with the latest Additions of Bettini's Microphonograph,
LIVING PICTURES AND VOICES.
Tragic and Comic Scenes and Speeches, etc.
Don't miss this opportunity! Praised Everywhere, Certificates from H. M. the QUEEN and ROYALTIES of Europe.
Doors Open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m., sharp.
ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every Morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's Departure, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee, Eight Annas per Share (free of Income-Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1898, has been declared, and will be paid at the registered office of the company on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1899, to Shareholders whose names were in the Company's Register on the 16th February, 1899, on production of their Share Certificates.
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 9th March 1899, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1899 to the 31st March 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 193) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which in the event of tenders being accepted must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 27th February to 7th March 1899 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re. One per set of forms.
III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'cloc noon on Thursday the 9th March 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.
V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).
T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 21st February 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SAJUNBHOY HASSUM, late of Rangoon Khoja Mahomedan, deceased.
CARMALLYBHOY HASSUM, the brother of the deceased and next friend of RAHIM SAJUN, the minor son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration,
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four and in the Fifty-Seventh year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
W. LANE,
The 1st day of February, 1894.
MESSRS. THAKURDAS DHURUMSEY and CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KAKOO DHARAMSI, late of Bombay, Bhadoo Inhabitant, deceased.
VALABHDAS KANJI, the grandson of the deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, HENRY JAMES PARSONS, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
D. B. BINNING,
The 21st day of February, 1899.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODHER, and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES, MILNER'S SAFE, GLASS DOOR ALMIRAH, &c. of the late Chugonlal Gopaldas. Also one Chubb's safe in another Estate.
By order of C. A. Turner Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 478 of 1895, Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, vs. Kilibai alias Premaben, widow of Chugonlal Gopaldas, Messrs. MERHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1899, at 2 p.m. consisting of Milners safe, glass door almirah, silver trays, electre-plated trays, German silver trays, box, velvet coat and pantaloon, gold embroidered caps shellas, &c.
Also in the above matter, by order of the Directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, gold and silver articles, consisting of gold kandora, sleeve links, buttons, watch signet, masonic rings, silver trays, lotees, tea set, cups and saucers watch etc
Also by order of C. A Turner, Esq Receiver pe Estate of Abdul Hussein Mamoodlie, one Chubb's safe.
MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale

10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of Rs 20 Each, or if Cash accompanies the order Rs. 180 will buy a Ladies' or Gentlemen's Specially Built Pneumatic Tyred Bicycle.—MARCKS and Co, Ld, Bombay and Poona.

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ON VIEW—BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. W. Thacker's Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc. by order of the Trustees at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SATURDAY, 25th Inst.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

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Rs. 120 per dozen.
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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
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By Orders of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Mowara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
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Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	..	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	..	6,960,000

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	3
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1899, at 5-30, P. M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS, W. I. T. C., will be held at the Annexe, Watson's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5-30 P.M.

By order.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (or 10 per cent on the Capital for the time being paid up in respect of such Share) for the year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made Payable (free of income tax) on and after March 6th, 1899, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register, on March 5th, 1899.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 4th to March 14th, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. C. RUTNAGUR & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries. Price Rs.3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs.

By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

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Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail: it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

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NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.	
Tel-el-Kebir	,,	do.
Return from Inkerman	,,	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	,,	do.
Quatre Bras	,,	do.
Roll Call	,,	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	,,	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	,,	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	,,	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	,,	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	,,	do.
Guns to the Front	,,	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1799)	,,	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	,,	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	,,	J M W Turner, R.A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	,,	Stanley Berkeley.
Athara (Charge of the Camerons)	,,	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R A.	
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	,,	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	,,	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	,,	W H Cerend.
Companion to above	,,	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	,,	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	,,	H Dicksie
The Captive	,,	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	,,	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Cycle	By Lord Leighton, P R A, (His last Picture.)	
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.	
Corona	,,	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	,,	E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	,,	Sir Edwin Laudseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	,,	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	,,	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	,,	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	,,	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	,,	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	,,	do.
La Source	,,	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	,,	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	,,	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	,,	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	,,	W C Dodson

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilletto" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-31m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-27m., 4-1a.

B. B. R. A. Society, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Half-yearly general meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.

Half-yearly general meeting, Western India Turf Club, Watson Hotel Annexe, 5-30 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Professor A. B. von Geyer, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5-30, by Miss Manning, at Lady Cowasjee Jehangir's house, Breach Candy.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January last was 2,200; daily average 71; total of new admissions 1,059—Parsis 707, Hindus 249, other castes 103. The number of children vaccinated was 77.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Ervad Navroji Maneckji Kanga, in Gujerati, at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject: "Babism."

STEWARD ROBBED.—Mr. Charles Dust, the steward on board the P. and O. Company's steamship Peninsular, now lying in the Victoria Dock, reported to the police yesterday the theft of a gold watch and chain and a gold sovereign purse containing four sovereigns of the collective value of Rs. 270 from his cabin on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Antone Pascoal Fernandes, employed on board the Royal Indian Marine steamship Elephants, was on Tuesday last walking alongside the dock wall in the Government Dockyard, when he accidentally tripped over a rope and fell into the dock. The man sustained fracture of two of his ribs. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Nana Bhow who has his permanent residence at Lohar Street, but who has for the last twenty days been temporarily putting up in a health camp, has reported to the police that on going to inspect his house on Tuesday morning, he found the lock on the door had been removed, the place entered, and currency notes, copper and brass utensils, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 190 stolen. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

THEFT AT SUKLAJI STREET.—Sophia Broadsk, a German woman, residing at Suklaji Street, has reported to the police that some time between midnight of the 20th instant and 11 a.m. on the 21st idem, a brown leather handbag, containing a gold ring set with blue stones, one ten-franc piece, twenty-two sovereigns, currency notes, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 484, was stolen from a locked box in her room. The police on searching the place found the bag on a loft adjoining the complainant's bedroom minus its contents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India for the current year was held last night in the Y M C A Rooms at the Apollo Bunder, under the presidency of the Rev. Isaac F. Rowe There was a large attendance of the supporters and sympathisers of the Association. The entertainment of vocal and instrumental music provided for the occasion was of very choice order and was highly appreciated by the audience. In the absence of the report for the past year for which the President apologised excerpts were read and must have proved gratifying to those interested in the working of the Association.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lady Jamsetji Road Mahim, regarding the death of one Arjoon Hurry, a Hindu, aged forty years. The deceased was a malee in the employ of one Suggon, and worked in his master's cart at Upper Mahim, where he also resided. About fourteen days ago, Arjoon went up a Karmul tree in the cast to pluck fruits and while he was up the tree, his foot accidentally slipped and he fell on to the ground below, a distance of about twenty-five feet, His right thigh was fractured and he lost a tooth. He was unable to stand. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment for eleven days. Deceased then insisted on his being removed back to his house where he was taken on Sunday last. He gradually grew worse and died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOOD-SAWYER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Tayapa Moorar, aged thirty-five years. The deceased resided in Candia Street. He was a wood-sawyer and worked in a wood depot at Mahaluxmi. About sixteen days ago, while at work in the depot, deceased was pulling out a log from a stack, when one end of the log accidentally struck him on the neck, causing a bleeding wound thereon. Juice of marking nuts was applied to the wound, with the result that three or four days after ulcers formed at the seat of the wound, which then became very unhealthy. On Monday night symptoms of tetanus supervened, and his jaws became locked up. He was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 2nd instant, Kalimbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, wife of a rent-collector, was accidentally burnt in her house at Goozi Bazaar, Byculla, and died on Tuesday evening at the Cama Hospital, where she had been removed on the 5th idem. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the Cama Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appears that on the evening of the 2nd instant deceased while engaged in the kitchen placed a naked kerosine oil lamp on a shelf and as she was putting some utensils on the top shelf, one end of her outer garment caught fire from the burning lamp. She raised a cry, when neighbours ran to her assistance and pulled off the burning clothes. She was extensively burnt on her chest, neck and back. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, but as these did her no good, her husband removed her to the Cama Hospital on the 5th instant. After admission fever came on and deceased died as above stated. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The annual general gathering of members and friends of the Wilson College Literary Society took place last night in the Wilson College Hall Chowpatty the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. There was a large attendance of students and invited guests. The proceedings opened with Marathi singing after which Mr R F Gorvala M A read the report of the Society for the past year which stated that there were 82 members on the roll the average number of members attending the weekly meetings being 25. The series of public lectures were highly appreciated and the financial position of the Society was as satisfactory as could be expected, the balance in hand being about Rs 102. After the report had been adopted recitations of some amusing pieces in English were given and the company then adjourned to refreshments. On the proceedings being resumed a vote of thanks to the managing committee was unanimously agreed to, and responded to by Mr. G. K. Devadhar. Some English music given by the Misses Mackichan was highly appreciated and warmly received The declaration of the new managing committee was then made, consisting of twelve members with Mr. P.J. Billimoria as Honorary secretary. Mr V. V. Brahma as assistant secretary, and Mr. N.D. Patel as treasurer. The chairman next addressed the meeting, offering advice and encouragement to the students in the prosecution of their studies. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE ISMAIL EBRAHIMJI.

The insolvent appeared in person and asked for an interim order. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Messrs. Little and Co., creditors for Rs. 430 in respect of costs of a certain suit, opposed the application. The insolvent said that he had caused a suit to be filed through the creditors, who informed him that it was filed on a certain date, when, in fact, it was filed two days later. The delay resulted in the loss of the case, and he was obliged to seek the protection of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship refused to grant the interim order, on the ground that insolvent had not filed his books of account.

RE PANDOORANG GOVIND.

Mr. Colah, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ABDULALLI EUSUFALLY.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a week's adjournment of the hearing of the rule nisi granted in the matter.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I. C. S., C. I. E., Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Raffer, re-assembled yesterday, at the Secretariat, to receive further evidence.

DR. CHOKSY.

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. K. Choksy, extra assistant Health Officer, Bombay, in his evidence said that his connection with plague work had been mainly clinical. Dr. Galeotti had already described in his evidence the method of the preparation of the curative serum, and the results of treatment therewith, he considered it unnecessary to occupy the time of the commission by traversing the same ground over again. The clinical part of his evidence was contained in the Special Plague Report submitted by him to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the late. Municipal Commissioner, and embodied by him in his report.

In reply to Members of the Commission he said that about 4,000 cases of plague came under his treatment. There were many types of plague. The different types did not merge with one another, but were quite distinct. In a certain type he found a mixture of relapsing fever and plague, and these were cases in which there were several recoveries. Witness then described the various types of plague, the general symptoms attendant upon them, and his method of treatment. He next explained the different ways in which people were infected with plague. He said that disease was taken in by respiration in the cases of pulmonary kind. The period of incubation ranged from three days to a fortnight, and it differed in different types of plague. The attitude of patients was very greatly influenced by their conditions as regarded delirium.

SOME PATIENTS LOST THE POWER OF SPEECH

and when they recovered they seemed to speak just like infants, and although they were able to articulate, there was a complete loss of the memory of words. These symptoms lasted for a very long time and sometimes extended for a year or a year and a half before speech was completely restored. He understood everything that was said to him, and had a memory of words. There were instances in which men become suddenly ill. He knew of cases in which certain persons were attacked with the disease while actually at their work. Temperature varied in the different types of the disease. Generally a patient took three days to attain the maximum temperature, which in some cases was reached within the first twenty-four hours of the attack. The temperature in children was, sometimes found to be greater than in grown-up people. The highest temperature that came under his observation was 110 degrees. Before the patient recovered the temperature reduced gradually. There were cases in which the sudden fall in temperature brought on collapse and death. The bubo generally appeared six or eight hours after the fever or coincident with it. He sometimes found the appearance of bubo delayed until six or eight days after the fever. The patient complained of a dull pain in the bubo, even though it were untouched, and on touch it was found tender. Dr. Choksy then described at some length the condition of the

BUBOES IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE DISEASE.

The patient, he said, often became delirious and had homicidal tendencies, and tried to escape, which sometimes necessitated their being tied to their beds. The patients sometimes developed tetanic symptoms, such as spasms, stiffness of the neck and their backs became arched. There were epileptic convulsions among the children. There were cases of mania, but he had never seen hydrophobic symptoms. Deafness was complained of. He knew cases in which the patients had lost their speech, but they always recovered it. From experience he could state that stout people succumbed sooner than thin men. He knew that men of good physique often succumbed to the disease within twenty-four hours. During the first epidemic, the mortality among children was greater than among the adults. A larger proportion of children recovered now than before. In regard to

DR. GALEOTTI'S CURATIVE SERUM

witness said that it was first tried in Bombay in June 1897. It was tried in 6 or 7 cases only, and gave very satisfactory results. That was the first experience when the epidemic was declining. The injection of the serum reduced the temperature by three to four degrees. There was also a general improvement in the condition of the patient as regarded the mental condition and circulation. During the last year 257 cases were treated with the serum, of whom 145 died and 112 recovered, showing an average mortality of 50 per cent. The percentage would be still reduced if 30 moribund cases were to be eliminated. 757 cases were treated without serum and their mortality rate was 79 per cent. The percentage of mortality at the Arthur Road Hospital during 1897 and 1898 was respectively as follows: In March 67 and 75; in April 50 and 53; in May 40 and 54; in June 22 and 55; in July 53 and 73; in August 67 and 76, in September 66 and 82, and in October 54 and 84. The percentage in 1898 was considerably higher than in the previous years, but that circumstance was due to the fact that the epidemic was more severe in 1898, than in 1897 There were 12 cases in which patients had been inoculated, who made a favourable progress in recovering. The earlier the patients were brought to the hospital, the greater were the chances of recovery. The best thing to do in these cases was to keep up circulation by hypodermic injection and stimulants. If such treatment was not given they succumbed within a few hours. The type of plague was increasing in its severity and virulence every succeeding year. The type at present was more severe than before.

This concluded the evidence before the Commission in Bombay.

THE INSOLVENCY OF COLONEL ANDERSON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday. After the disposal of the ordinary business, his lordship took up the hearing of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter. Mr. Starling appeared for Colonel Anderson, Mr. Manker appeared for Mr. Lidbetter, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, a creditor.

Colonel Anderson, in further cross-examination by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said certain bills were hypothecated for Bhowram Raghoba's debt. He made a mistake in saying at the last hearing that no bills had been hypothecated. Witness could not say whether they were hypothecated shortly before the hearing. He did not remember the date. (Witness was shown a book and asked about the balance.) He could not say what the balance was because his education in that respect had been neglected. Witness could not say why a security was given to Bhowram for the monies due to him in preference to other creditors. At that time witness did not believe that the company was insolvent. He did not know that Bhowram had realised out of the bills more than what was due to him. (Is shown the statements of liabilities and assets.) Witness did not know anything about these statements, and could not say under whose instructions they were made up. He could not say whether they were made up under the instructions of Mr. Lidbetter, Mr. Willis, or witness himself. Witness said in the statement of assets Rs. 6000 were put down for estimated surplus due from bills pledged for advances; but could not say what it meant. Perhaps it meant estimated surplus after Bhowram had paid himself. Bills were also pledged with Thomas Cook and Sons. Witness had made no enquiry as to whether either of them had any surplus left with them after paying themselves. A sum of Rs. 7,200 was deposited with the Aga Khan, and still remains with him. The Aga Khan was not put down as a debtor. The amount was deposited on account of the lease as a year's rent. It was sold to one Nasarwanji with the good will of the business of the firm. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons had been put down in the schedule as creditors for Rs. 3280, and bills had been hypothecated with them. Witness did not hypothecate them and did not know when they were hypothecated. It was when he asked Thomas Cook and Sons why they had not put Rs 7120 to his credit that he learned for the first time that the bills had been hypothecated. Some of the bills were transferred to the new account. Witness did not know whether Thomas Cook and Sons had realised any of the bills for Rs. 6601. A cheque for Rs 5077-5-10 was given to Thomas Cook and Sons to square Lidbetter's account. All the accounts of the firm were kept in Lidbetter's name. He preferred it that way. It would have been better if it had not been so, and directly he got charg of the business, witness opened an account in the name of Anderson and Co. Witness had no recollection of Lidbetter having told him that the bills had been hypothecated with Thomas Cook and sons. Witness could not explain why they were put down as creditors for Rs. 3,280. There was an account in witness' books in the name of Mrs. Anderson. She lent him about Rs. 5,000 and odd to buy some horses for the firm at home. (Is shown an account of Mrs. Anderson in the firm's books.) Witness could not tell whether the account was right or wrong. (Is shown certain entries about the purchase of English horses.) This was the first time witness saw these entries They might have been made under his instructions, but witness was not an accountant, and could not say anything exactly about them. Mr. Willis and a Babu assisted him in making up the account. The Babu was in Bombay, but witness could not say where he was to be found, until The inquiry was adjourned at this stage Wednesday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	5	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	6	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	51	11	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	17	4	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	21	67
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	11	26
G Mahim and Worli	5	2	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	66	80
Total	161	126	302
Total plague deaths to date	35,635	31,545	
Same date last year	162	153	283

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 4th Feb., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 11th Feb., 1899.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
	PUBLIC HOSPITALS.						
Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	48	53	...	2	35	64
	Relapsing Fever	59	41	...	13	12	66
	Observation	11	31	..	31	..	11
	Contacts	85	96	..	16	..	65
	Other diseases	3	7	...	..	..	10
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	49	48	..	8	50	48
	Relapsing Fever	..	..	3	1	1	1
	Plague Observation	44	42	...	31	9	46
	Contacts	11	2	...	2	..	11
Maratha Hospital	Plague	145	145	20	10	143	157
	Relapsing Fever	15	..	4	3	..	11
	Observation	53	66	..	49	12	52
	Contacts	239	84	..	128	..	195
	Evicts	22			22	..	..
	PRIVATE HOSPITALS.						
Bhatia Hospital	Plague	14	9	..	1	7	15
	Observation	2	1	..	..	..	3
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	2	13	..	2	..	13
	Evicts	349	276	..	155	2	459
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	8	3	..	2	..	9
	Observation	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Contacts	6	..	..	4	..	2
Darisathan Lohana Hospital	Plague	9	6	..	..	4	11
	Observation	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Contacts	8	5	..	4	..	9
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	7	10	..	1	9	7
	Observation	..	2	..	3	..	2
	Contacts	25	16	..	..	..	38
	Evicts	45	8	..	4	..	49
3rd Bholwada Hospital	Plague	9	8	..	2	11	4
Modh and Porwad Hospital	Plague	6	14	..	2	9	9
	Observation	..	1	..	1	..	..
Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital	Plague	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	1	6	..	..	4	3
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	14	15	..	1	11	17
	Contacts	8	6	..	..	..	11
General Musalman Hospital.	Plague	23	18	..	2	10	29
	Observation	2	..	..	1	..	1
	Contacts	21	7	..	2	..	26
	Evicts	12	4	..	10	..	6
Marwari Pattopura Hospital	Plague	1	5	..	1	2	3
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	225	49	2a	68	..	204
	Evicts	1014	232	7b	268	1c	970
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	9	5	..	1	3	10
	Observation	..	1	..	..	..	1
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	8	8	..	..	3	13
	Observation	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Contacts	5	10	..	..	..	15
Jullal Sunni Hospital	Plague	30	30	..	..	17	43
	Relapsing Fever	30	4	..	..	1	33
	Contacts	53	30	..	49	..	34
Beno Israel Hospital	Plague	2	1	..	..	1	2
	Observation	2	..	..	1	..	1
	Contacts	..	6	..	..	..	6
	Evicts	12	..	..	2	..	10
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	5	7	..	..	7	5
	Contacts	6	8	..	..	8	6
Telegu Hospital	Plague	8	14	..	..	14	8
	Relapsing Fever	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Observation	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Contacts	4	2	..	1	..	5
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	90	..	..	..	..	90
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts	695	569	2d	231	1	980
	Evicts	583	40	1e	10	..	612
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	132	97	4	55	..	170
	Evicts	686	330	2	289	..	725
Balaram Camp	Contacts	95	30	..	28	..	97
	Evicts	246	42	..	90	..	198
Byculla Camp	Evicts	1780	827	30	210	5	2362
Parsee Fever Hospital	Plague	23	14	1	2	8	28
	Observation	1	2	1	1	..	1
Stuart Strong Hospital	Plague	7	11	..	5	6	7
	Observation	9	..	..	9	..	..
Vithal Sayanna Segregation Camp	Contacts	103	72	..	53	..	122
Cruikshank Road Camp	Contacts	16	18	..	13	..	21
	Evicts	35	..	..	35	..	..
Glider Street Camp	Contacts	13	..	..	13	..	..
	Evicts	266	..	..	214	..	52
Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital	Plague	4	3	..	..	1	6
Kennedy Sea Face Camp	Contacts	109	19	..	63	..	85
	Evicts	26	133	..	53	3	103
Byculla Mahar Camp	Evicts	64	89	..	5	..	148
Crawford Market Health Camp	Contacts	8	31	..	..	..	39
	Evicts	879	19	2f	354	1g	540
Sarwajanik Hospital Govt House Parel	Plague	14	44	..	3	16	39
Cutchi Memon Hospital	Plague	5	..	..	3	2	..
Babula Tank Camp	Evicts	243	..	..	169	..	74
Ghorupdeo Camp	Evicts	350	458	..	314	..	494
The Petit Mills Hospital	Plague	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Relapsing Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Contacts	17	5	..	13	..	9
Umarkhadi Camp	Evicts	11	..	..	66	..	45
Bhoi Hospital Bhoiwada	Plague	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Contacts	..	3	..	..	..	3
Kshatriya Hospital Chowpaty Gardens	Plague	..	1	..	..	1	..
Nizampura Hospital	Plague	..	1	1	..	..	1
Koknl Plague Hospital	Plague	..	..	2	..	..	2
Northbrook Gardens Camp	Evicts	..	37	4	..	..	33

Arthur Road Dhobi Camp	Evicts	29					29

	ALL	HOSPITALS				
Plague	451	492	30	46	374	543
Relapsing Fever	98	45	7	23	14	113
Observation	130	149	1	124	22	132
Contacts	1858	1108	11	798	9	2116
Evicts	7504	2515	47	2269	12	7691

a One suspicious case and the other Plague removed to Modikhana Hospital.
b Four suspicious cases and 3 Plague cases. The suspicious cases and 2 Plague cases removed to Modikhana Hospital and one to Maharatta Hospital.
c Died of Plague.
d and e Suspicious cases transferred to Maratha Hospital.
f Three Plague cases removed to Modikhana Hospital.
g Death from other cases.

The following Hospitals and Camps are recently opened:—Rhoi's Hospital, Kshatriya Hospital, Nizampura Hospital, Koknl Hospital, Northbrook Garden's Camp and Arthur Road Dhobi Camp.

The following Hospitals have no patients.—Islam Nazdevi Hospital, G. Lund Hospital, and Memon Mohella Hospital.

PRIVATE HEALTH CAMPS. No of Persons

Dakshani Brahmin Camp at Kennedy Sea Face		
Somashi Kshatrya Camp at Kennedy Sea Face		108
Goud Brahmin Camp	do	177
Pathare Prabhoo Camp	do	508
Chandraseya Kayasha Prabhu Camp		114
Kshatriya Camp	do	39
Daivadnya Camp	do	90
Palcha Brahmin Camp	do	20
Pathare Prabhu 2nd Camp	do	132
Public Offices Camp		180
Bhatia Segregation Camp at Cruikshank Road		37
Daivadnya Camp	do	261
Total		1942

PARSEE COMMUNITY CAMPS.

Fort Camp	73
Fort Camp Tents	154
Marine Lines	356
Dadar Camp	146
Matunga Camp	329
Chowpati Camp	201
Batliwalla's Wady Camp	51
Batliwalla's Wady Camp	69
Hormaz Baug Camp	26
Cama Baug Camp	119
Parel near Victoria Gardens	98
Mudkhana Camp	177
Total	3,729

The type of the disease is still very bad and the mortality amongst those admitted during the week is high. English nurses have been employed in the Parel Hospital which is doing good work. There is ample accomodation for many more cases in the large Public Hospitals and there will be no present need of opening any other.

CYCLE TAX.

AT the small causes court, yesterday Mr C. W Chitty the Chief Judge heard anddisposed of the appeal filed by Mr. Francis Hogan, honorary secretary of the Cycle Union, against the order of the Municipal Commissioner, who has levied a tax of Rs. 2 on the appellants' cycle for the quarter ending the month of December 1898. Mr Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. Moos of Messrs Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Co solicitors, appeared for the appellant and Mr Brown of Messrs Crawford Brown & Co, solicitors represented the respondent.

The appeal was filed on the following grounds:—That the Municipal Commissioner had no authority to levy such a tax; that a cycle was not liable to payment of any such tax, under the provisions of the Municipal Act or under any other law in force that the said tax was otherwise unreasonable and improper and that it might be declared that the appellant was not liable to payment of the tax so demanded of him. The appellant had deposited the amounts of the said tax with the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Scott on behalf of the appellant argued that the grounds on which the appeal had been based, were admitted by the Municipal solicitors. The only question was one of law viz whether the Municipal Commissioner had power to levy such a tax under the Act. In other words, whether the cycle was a vehicle drawn or impelled otherwise than by horses, ponies, donkeys, mules or machineries. The contentions of the appellant were that a bicycle was not a vehicle within the Act. Even if the tax was levied, the tax of Rs. 2 being a maximum rate levied was un

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

Quotations in the London financial market were unchanged yesterday, consols remaining at 111 7-16 French Rentes at 102 3-4 Indian Sterling Loan at 117 Paris Exchange on London at 25.19 fcs and 30 days' sight Exchange on India at ls 3 7-8d; Rupee Securities however advanced 3-4 per cent to £67 3-8 Discount both on short London Bills at 3 months sight and on 6 months sight India Bank Bills was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 1-2d per oz.; as it was also in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London 1-4 higher at 4.86 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,090,000 quarters compared with 2,040,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Spot Mid. American Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 3-8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d. extreme quotations being 3 19-64d, for February and 3 5-16d. for June, July delivery. The market closed quiet Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports, 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 9-16 cents per lb. May Futures at 6·24 cents, and August at 6·27 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	24,000	16,000
Three days' do. ...	39,000	89,000	50,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,020,000	7,205,000	5,883,000

Locally the Cotton Market has continued steady to-day. Exporters bought 3,200 bales; and the mills 100 bales only. The demand has been a small one; and prices are generally unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A small business is passing at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	23,137 bales.
Wheat.....	17,323 cwts.
Linseed	18,524 "
Rapeseed	5,433 "
Gingellyseed	7,715 "
Groundnuts	2,164 "
Castorseed.....	11,081 "
Rice	17,497 "

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16 l. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three month's sight Credits. But little business was reported, and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-16d per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s 4 1-32d "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 7-32d "
Francs.....	1 70½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 101 1-4 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, but fell away during the day to 100 3-4 for Cash and 101 for the Settlement; for Threes 94 1-2 was quoted.

SHARES are quiet. Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 5 higher; Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 12 1-2 lower, and Mazagon Rs. 2 1-2.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree

874-221-93—Bhalshanker and K—Krishnarao Ramchandra and another vs Benabai and others—C M and M, and Balkrishna V N K.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

983—Ardeshir H and D—Mamoobai vs Motivahoo—Thakurdas D and C

997—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Ludha Dossa and another.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1279-98—Heerabai vs Dinbai.

365-17191-98—Muljee and R—Kessowjee Devkaran and et vs Bohra Hassanally Mcola Hakimjee.

1391-98—In person—Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Suleman Raghunath Mukund.

Appeals,

977-16-97—Smetham B and N—Navarybai widow vs Ratonjee Jamsetjee Dubash and others—Pestonji R and K.

944-316-97—Captain and V, for pauper—Jaimabai and others vs Khoja Visram Allana—Hiralal M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

80-98—In person—Fatmabibi alias Shabubibi vs Fatmabib and another.

82-98—In person—Bai Cumla vs Hargowandas Pranjiwandas —R P Bhanusha.

53-98—In person—Abdoola Haji Fazelella Mohomed vs Hajee Noor Mohomed Abdool Kadar and others—Tyabjee D C and H.

79-98—In person—Mahadew Mustaram vs Punna Motee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.

624-98—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Pragdas Sagormul—Hickosell M and M.

617-98—Edgelow G and S—Allibhoy Adamjee vs Burjorjee Framjee Commissariatwalla—Smetham B and N.

189-96—Mathuhal and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others Edgelow G and W—Chitnis M and M.

89-98—Hiralal M and M—Yakob Ebrahim vs Bai Bismillabai and others—M H Khan—Hiralal M and M.

83-97—Ardesur H and D—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor vs Dhunbaijee Janardhan and A.

619-97—Ardesur H and D—Dinshaw Jeswanjee Patel vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Masani—Pestonjee R and K

655-98—Thackerdas D C and H—The Ripon Printing Press Co, Ld, vs Bomanjee Jamsetjee Mistry and others —Dikshit and D.

509-98—Thackerdas D C and H—Assur Veerjee vs Damodar Soonderdas—Wadia and G.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

606-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Kalkhusbroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D, Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-96—Payne G and S—Kamalli Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Lalljee and others vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey and another—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

39-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and C—Bai Manockvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

45-98—Captain and V for pauper—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sulleman jee—Shamrao P.

463-98—Smetham B and N—Annie Ada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Magaalal and Co.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parbhai alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yennabhai and other—Captain and V.

656-97—In person—Harkisondas Nagindas vs Narrondas and others Craigie L and C

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nanoy vs George K Heinrichs and another—Crawford B and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 1,678·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32, 00	3,15,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	188	4	271
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	30,36,224	55,12,368	1,66,371	87,14,963
Total for 26 weeks...	31,68,224	58,27,368	1,73,371	91,68,963
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,23,827	3,12,898	76,562	5,12,787
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	187	46	306
Total to corresponding date do.	31,23,148	54,74,287	2,97,539	88,51,953

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 58,787
Increase to date ..... " 2,84,010

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th February 1899.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,37,721	7,51,796	6,646	9,26,163
Corresponding week of last Year. Open 1,621 Miles.	...	...	...	7,11,795

Increase ..... Rs. 2,14,271

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—February 12, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of A H Clarke, Financial Department, of a daughter.

GRIFFITHS—February 12, at Panitola, Dibrugarh, Assam the wife of W P Griffiths, of a son.

INGLIS—February 14, at Dsodpoora, Samastipore, the wife of A W Inglis, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

THE Truth about the Uganda Railway is the taking title of philippic in *Truth* against the promoters and perpetrators of the projected and partly constructed line from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza. If not true, it is a most outrageous libel. Inasmuch as it professes to show precisely the state of things we from the first predicted must result from the attempt to construct for £3,000,000 a railway which could not possibly be carried through such an impracticable region for double the sum, we are inclined to accept the statements made as substantially correct. The public in India, and especially in the Bombay Presidency, is very directly concerned in ascertaining the truth about the railway in question, for the labour employed is procured from this country, and there is but too much reason to believe that the mortality amongst them is excessive, and indeed appalling. It will be recollected that the using up of the Egyptian peasantry by the Suez Canal Company in the earlier years of its construction was so heavy that Great Britain intervened, and M. de Lesseps, deprived of the supply of human labour, was constrained to introduce machinery that enabled him to dispense with the holocausts deemed indispensable until public opinion insisted that those human sacrifices should cease. As this is the part of the indictment that concerns the people of the Bombay Presidency directly, we turn to it first. The writer in *Truth* states that inquiries instituted at Mombassa put the total of Indian coolies imported in the last three years at not less than 8,000, and probably from one to two thousand more. The question is asked, "Where are those 8,000 or 10,000 coolies now?" The answer is that the number employed in pushing forward the line is estimated at 2,000, that those who have returned to India are said to be counted by units or tens; that no parties have been seen returning, that up to last year all coolies imported were bound to serve for three years, and enlisted coolies leaving the works were arrested and punished as deserters. "It may be taken for certain, therefore, that all who have been imported and are not at present employed upon the line, are dead." That is a formal allegation, based on plausible inference, and it calls for inquiry. The writer proceeds: "For their deaths, those who have had any practical experience of the country and the work have no difficulty in accounting. The vast majority have died in the jungle—'like flies,' as one of the statements before me puts it—of fever and other sickness due to the pestilential climate and the insanitary character of the surroundings. Herded together as they have been, in rough tents, with insufficient medical attendance and no water-supply beyond the limited allowance brought up to them by rail, not a few of them have fallen victims to the denizens of the jungles which swarm from the coast right up to Voi with lions, leopards, hyenas, and miscellaneous vermin. The rest have been killed off by accidents on the works, among which are to be included one or two train smashes in which coolies have perished wholesale. An eye-witness tells me that at one or two points along the line the bones of these poor wretches may be seen whitening in heaps in the jungle. That is how it comes about that the stream of importation has to be kept up year after year at the rate of thousands per annum."

All this should be capable of verification, or failing that, of decisive and categorical refutation. Allegations so grave, resting upon the cited testimony of eye-witnesses, cannot be ignored or pooh-poohed. We note the fact that the names of the eye-witnesses are withheld; but if their testimony be true there can be no difficulty in obtaining their evidence to support it. If their assertions be deliberate lies or reckless exaggeration, it is for the interest of all concerned that their untrustworthy character should be established. The Bombay Government should not wait for Parliament to move in this matter; the facts should be arrived at without loss of time, and if the allegations be well founded, an embargo should be placed on further shipments of coolies for Mombassa. Since 1896, included, shipments of coolies have arrived at that port at regular intervals, each ship carrying hundreds of coolies. With the exception of the monsoon months, June to September—not April to July, as the writer in *Truth* naively supposes—the cargoes of coolies landed on the East African coast have averaged two a month. The country through which the line passes, for the most part swamp or desert, is practically uninhabited, so that African labour cannot be obtained from other parts of that Continent. Even high wages will not tempt the noble savage to demean himself like a slave when events have made him free. It is to overcome his reluctance that Mr. Rhodes has enacted labour laws, compelling men to work in Rhodesia—an interference with acquired rights that led to rebellion and massacre in Matabeleland. The African will not tire himself by hard work; he prefers to enjoy his existence when he is not raiding cattle, his wife growing mealies and bananas and cooking his food. It is an ideal like another, but it does not fit in with a scheme of railway construction through desert regions. For this reason—and some others—coupled with the frightful mortality amongst the coolies imported from India, the construction of the Uganda Railway has lagged considerably, so much so that the writer referred to speaks of it as a British Panama. The present House of Commons, elected in 1895, signalised its first Sessions in that year by voting £3,000,000 for a railway from Mombassa to a certain point on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza, 3,500 feet above sea-level. A Committee of the Foreign Office was appointed in the September of that year to superintend in London the work of the engineers in East Africa. Work began in December. The first thing to be done was to bridge the strait 600 yards long separating the Island of Mombassa from the mainland. This bridge was constructed of teak, regardless of the known fact that in those latitudes a certain marine insect makes havoc of beams submerged in sea-water. In a year it was found necessary to make important repairs; before two years had elapsed it became indispensable to build a bridge of steel and iron to render the line independent of the first bridge, which is already dangerous and unfit for traffic. Wood sleepers were laid down for the line, though anybody who has read anything about the white ant of Africa, knows that even the largest trees of the forest disappear down its voracious maw in an incredibly short time. Steel sleepers have replaced those of wood on the part of the line on which they were so improvidently laid.

The railway, which we estimated at 500 miles in length when the project was first mooted by Sir William McKinnon, who seemed inclined to think 400 miles of iron way would span the distance between the sea and the great lake, covers in its actual alignment 600 miles of country. Of these the first two hundred have been made at heavy cost, but without any exceptional difficulty. Now begins the formidable ascent of ghauts compared to which those surmounted by the G. I. P. Railway are as dwarfs to giants. As the lake to be reached is considerably over 4,000 feet above sea-level this can be easily understood. There is a considerable difference between the rise of 2,000 feet that takes the Bombay train to the top of the ghauts at Khandalla and the 4,500 feet that must be negociated before the desired haven is reached on the Uganda table-land. But that is only half the trouble. When a G. I. P. train reaches the top of the ghauts, it can go across the Peninsula. But when the Mombassa Railway reaches the top of its great ghaut, it is confronted by a deep chasm running north and south, which cannot be bridged. How is it to be crossed! The chasm or rift extends either way for hundreds of miles, and the engineers, as we prophesied they would be, are at their wit's end. The first idea was to descend the eastern side of the vast abyss by one funicular railway, and ascend the western side by a second, and then make another railway with its own staff and rolling-stock on the plateau, with its further terminus on the lake. This promising scheme would give three railway systems, each independent of the other two, so far as locomotives, carriages and *personnel* are concerned. Attempts have been made to find another route, but so far without success. Any diversion must add hundreds of miles to the length of the line sanctioned by Parliament. Sir Guildford Molesworth has left England for Mombassa in the vague hope that his Indian experience may suggest some means of remedying this enormous difficulty. How far will the estimated £3,000,000 go towards the completion of this hopeful enterprise? Money has been poured out like water for carrying the line to the beginning of its real difficulties; and there it stops for the present.

THE administration report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1897-98 reveals the existence of much lawlessness in that territory. In the opening pages is found the melancholy incident of the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Gaisford by a wretch who had cherished the intention of committing *ghazi*. In Zhob the officials had endless trouble with the tribes, who appear to find disputes and fighting a congenial occupation. The Naib Tahsildar at Musakhel was murdered the day after he had been engaged in enumerating cattle and collecting grazing tax from the Bozdars, and the deed was traced to certain sections of these people, although it was impossible to discover the actual murderers. Privileges in respect to grazing cattle were withdrawn and a punitive post was established for a year at Nili Kach at their expense in order that these restrictions should be observed. An effort was also made to collect grazing tax from sections of the Suleman Khels on the Punjab and Baluchistan sides of the border, but as no settlement could be arranged with the tribes on the Punjab side of the border, the question fell through. Further steps are being taken, and it is hoped they may prove successful for the year 1898-99. During the year twenty-eight men from the Ghibzai Company deserted, one batch including thirteen men, and another lot consisted of eight. On both occasions they took away horses, rifles, swords and large quantities of ammunition. The first deserters went to Kabul, but the stolen arms were recovered by the Afghan authorities, and handed over to the British agent at Kabul. The arms stolen by the second party of deserters have not been traced. Turbulence and unrest was even more manifest in the Kalat agency, and consequent on a series of more or less grave disturbances the Political Agent was necessarily absent from head-quarters for long periods during the year. The intervention of British authorities in the long standing dispute between the Raisanis and Rustomzai Sirdars caused extreme disfavour among the former people, and it is alleged a relation of the Raisani Chief instigated the committal of several outrages in British territory. While measures were being taken to punish these people the chiefs of the Sarawan tribe declined to obey an order summoning them to Quetta to meet the agent of the Governor-General. The arrest of the principal offenders brought these unruly people to their senses, which had only just been completed when serious disturbances occurred at Mekran and a small punitive expedition had to be sent against the rebels, who were defeated with severe loss. The health of Baluchistan has been good and there was no serious epidemic disease, while every possible precaution against plague has been taken. The report gives details of the promotion of horse-breeding, and it is gratifying this important work is favourably recognised by the Government. Education remains stationary, but after the present year the visits to Baluchistan schools by Punjab Inspectors will cease, and the former will have to make their own arrangements for the regular annual inspection.

THE political colour is unchanged in North-West Lanarkshire, though Mr. Douglas, the Liberal candidate, has been returned by a far larger majority than his predecessor. The late Mr. Holburn's majority was only 97 over Mr. Whitelaw. Mr. Douglas' majority is 359. Mr. Whitelaw in the Conservative interest in 1892 won the seat by 31 votes, and the former Conservative candidate, Mr. Baird, in 1895 by 1,103. It appears, therefore, that although the political colour may not be unchanged, at least North-West Lanarkshire is becoming more distinctly Liberal. Mr. Charles Douglas, the successful candidate, is a nephew of Principal Douglas, of the Glasgow Free Church College, and formerly assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University. In his address to the constituency he expressed approval of the Local Government Act for Ireland, and would support a comprehensive measure for the devolution of government for all parts of the United Kingdom in order to forward local and national interests. He would support the local control of the liquor traffic, disestablishment, the taxation of land values, and an extension of the Act giving compensation for injuries to workmen. He approves of the action of the Radical party regarding foreign affairs—a political creed highly calculated to appeal to the working men electors of Lanarkshire. Mr. Whitelaw, the defeated candidate, sat for the constituency from 1892 to 1895. He is an ironmaster, a Cambridge graduate, an ardent volunteer, enthusiastic golfer and a staunch Conservative. When the mail left, Mr. A. Gibb, a quarry-master of Hunter's Hill, one of the most active supporters of the late Mr. Holburn, in his candidature had announced his intention of standing as a Radical and Labour candidate. But the action of the Scotch Miners' Federation in determining to support Mr. Douglas apparently brought about his retirement.

THE Welby Commission, whose report is now eagerly awaited, was appointed so long ago as May 1895 to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India and the apportionment of the charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. Lord Welby was appointed chairman, and its members were Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. W. L. Jackson, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, Sir R. Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder and Mr. C. G. Campbell (Secretary). The Commission began its work in November 1895 and a large quantity of evidence was taken. But the Commission has not even yet completed its report. In the first place it appears to have been far too large in its constitution, and again it seemed to have taken too much evidence conveniently to focus. Anything like an unanimous report it is absurd to expect, and when it will be read, the Secretary of State, in reply to Sir Henry Fowler in the Commons, on Tuesday, was unable to give any idea. Sir Henry Fowler, as Chairman of the Currency Commission, had good cause to complain; for, as he explained, the delay in the publication of the report of the Welby Commission seriously hampers the work of the Currency Commission.

THE Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, proceeded to Matheran, yesterday afternoon, by the 2 o'clock train.

THE Plague Commission left Bombay for Poona at 2 p.m. yesterday. The Commission will remain at Poona until the 26th instant for the purpose of examining local witnesses. From Poona they will proceed to Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednugger and Nassik. All the members of the Commission do not proceed beyond Poona, the President with Messrs. Hewett and Cumine, and the Secretary only visiting the other stations.

A PARAGRAPH in Tuesday's issue stated erroneously that the plaintiff in the case of Laming against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants sued "in forma pauperis." Mr. Justice Fulton's judgment in favour of the defendants expressly set forth that the plaintiff "had paid all the Court fees."

WE learn that the officers of the Royal Indian Marine Survey will this year spend their annual recess, for chart-drawing, etc., at Coonoor, instead of Poona.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has been pleased to appoint Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston to the Order of the Crown of India.

LADY CURZON will be present at the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund in Calcutta on March 3rd, and will leave for Simla on the following day with her children accompained by Colonel Fenn, R. A. M. C., and two Aides-de-Camp.

SIR CHARLES PAUL, Advocate-General, Bengal, is going to England on leave for the hot weather. A very desirable appointment thus falls temporarily vacant.

IT has been decided to give up the experiment of raising a Gurkha mountain battery as recruits are difficult to obtain. The new battery will be manned by Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans, similarly with the existing batteries.

THE following movements will take place in connection with the Malakand reliefs. No. 6 Company Madras Sappers, Secunderabad, will exchange stations with No. 4 Company at Malakand, the 19th Bombay Infantry will move from Poona to Hyderabad (Sind) and Jacobabad, relieving the 2nd Baluch Battalion.

ON the afternoon of the 10th instant a murderous attack was made on Mr. A. M. Lear, foreman of the Rangoon Jail Workshops, by two Burman convicts whom early in the day Mr. Lear had to reprove for idleness. Mr. Lear was stooping down examining some machinery when the men rushed at him with iron bars and belabboured him over the head and shoulders. Mr. Lear made his escape, but at the door of the shops he faint ed. He was at once attended by Major Bell, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Jail. He had an almost miraculous escape.

IT has been noticed that during certain hours of the night the light at the Colombo Lighthouse has been for several days stationary. The fact was mentioned quite recently by the officer of a certain vessel. Had the officer of the vessel in question been unfamiliar with the harbour, when he entered the port, he could not possibly have trusted himself to the guidance of the harbour light. Those who are responsible for keeping the light in proper order should see to this matter at once, as the present state of things is fraught with danger to vessels entering the harbour.

MR. JAMSETJEE TATA, the Parsee philanthropist has been at Trevandrum enlisting local interest and sympathy for his scheme for establishing a teaching university. Another visitor at Trevandrum is Babu Govind Dass, of Benares, the Secretary of the Committee of the proposed Central Hindu College at Benares, his object being to secure the Maharajah's help and the sympathy of the local Hindu community.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bordighera :—"Could you call attention to the fact that though postage from India to England is only one anna, the postage to places on the Continent is still 2 1-2 annas. I daresay that there are others besides myself, staying on the Continent, whose friends in India do not realise this and consequently have to pay double excess postage frequently."

A CANNANORE correspondent writes :—I very much regret to inform you that Sultan Mussa Ali Rajah of Cannanore breathed his last on Monday last after a brief illness. The Ramzan, which he rigidly observed, enfeebled him. On the 6th instant he had an attack of fever, which was soon followed by symptoms of asthma. On the 13th he succumbed to the disease. He had the best medical aid available on the spot. He was 64 years old at the time of his death and had occupied the "musnad" for 28 years a period not reached by any of his predecessors. He was a large-hearted nobleman, full of sympathy and kindness and was much loved by his people. His sudden death has cast a gloom over Cannanore and his loss is irreparable to the ancient house of which he was a distinguished member. The only unfulfilled desire of his heart was the non-restoration of the Laccadive Islands. The deceased's nephew succeeds him.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the Pioneer announces that in all probability the export trade in coal will shortly be transferred to Port Canning—The idea of transferring a portion of the export trade to the Mutlah is of course not new; it has been discussed off and on for many years; a line of railway was run years ago from Sealdah to Port Canning, jetties were built and a tramway laid, but there the project has hitherto stuck. Now however the rapid expansion of the coal traffic has brought it again to the front and the correspondent informs us that a party of which the Public Works Member of Council was one recently visited Port Canning and came to the conclusion that the Port so far as could be seen on a preliminary examination is well adapted for the disposal of coal exports. The result is that a survey of the Mutlah River will be undertaken afresh. The importance of the traffic involved may be judged from the fact that the total exports of coal rose from 16000 tons in 1892-93 to 212855 tons in 1897-98 and are rapidly increasing.

MR. L. S. Moss, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, who presided at the annual distribution of prizes on Saturday last to the children attending the Madras Railway schools, Perambore, spoke in cordial terms of the good work done by the Eurasian and East Indian employes of the Railway. As the responsible head of the Railway Company which employed in this Presidency the largest proportion of Eurasian labour, Mr. Moss was in a position to speak authoritatively of their capability and efficiency. He bore eloquent testimony to the possession on the part of these employes of some of the best characteristics of the fully qualified railway men. His speech, which is published elsewhere, is most encouraging to the friends of the Eurasions. In view of this pronouncement the remarks of the Reverend W. G. Barry, at the meeting of the E. and A. I. Association at Bangalore, about the Railway being closed to Eurasians, are not understood.

NOTWITHSTANDING the War Minister's rather vague statement on the two years' service system, he, it is said, and the majority of the leading military authorities are in its favour, and are confident of being able to remove all opposition within the next five years. If so, it will be legally established.

"Home Notes" has a budget of anecdotes concerning the Archbishop of Canterbury. One is new, but it will bear reprinting. It tells that his Grace some time ago entered an East End church during a week-night service, and, taking a back seat, he joined in singing one of Moody and Sankey's hymns. Next to him was a working man who was singing lustily in tune. The Primate was wretchedly out of tune, and his singing evidently upset the working man, who patiently endured the discord as long as he could, and then, nudging the Archbishop, whispered in his ear, "Ere, dry up, mister; rou'are spiling the show!

THE Japanese thirty-knot destroyer Yugiri (Evening Mist) was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Thornycroft by Admiral Matsunaga, assisted by Captain Kondo and Captain Kurobe, and other Japanese officers. This is the third of six vessels now being built by the same firm for the Japanese Government, and, with the exception of the armament, is similar to other vessels launched from this yard for the British Navy. The vessel was launched complete with steam up, and the contractors are arranging to carry out the official trials of the vessel in the course of the next few days.

THE institution of a chair of military law at the Berlin University is an indirect result of the agreement recently reached between the Emperor and the Regent of Bavaria on the subject of a supreme military penal court. Military law and procedure, as the consequences of this agreement, are expected to receive shortly the stamp of uniformity throughout the Empire. The professor appointed to deal with this new legal subject at the Berlin University is Herr Weiffenbach, a member of the Privy Council.

LORD SALISBURY and Victor Hugo are like each other in one thing at least. The poet predicted that Africa would be the twentieth century's big question The statesman has often said that questions of foreign policy resolve themselves into questions about Africa. A third authority is Sir H. H. Johnston, now British Consul at Tunis, and his "History of the Colonization of Africa by an Alien Race" is to be published at once by Messrs. Clay and Sons, of the Cambridge University Press. His "British Central Africa" published two years ago, is a standard work. For his new book Sir Harry Johnston has chosen a theme upon which British opinion, Ministerial and popular, has been completely revolutionised in the last forty-five years. In 1854 the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Minister, "cut the painter," and turned the Orange Free Staters adrift, in spite of their petitions for the Imperial connection. England, said his Grace, has no need for anything but coaling stations! So in March, 1854, the British troops marched out of Bloemfontein. Contrast all that with the spirit and the ideals of 1899.

IN opening a case against the Gwyrfai District Council before Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the Chancery Division, the other day, Mr. Warrington, Q.C., made a despairing grimace over the pronunciation of the "locus in quo," which is in Carnarvonshire. "I am not sure, my lord," quoth he, "that I pronounce it (Gwyrfai) correctly." "Oh, call it G!" said the judge, coming promptly to the rescue. There was a hearty laugh in court, and the learned counsel went merrily on, calling it "G." ever after. Mr. Vernon Smith, Q.C., was in a similar plight recently in a case before Mr. Justice North. It was opened at length, and was of some importance. The missing link was the name of the locality, which counsel said was absolutely beyond the reach of his tongue. It was nearly all consonants. "You will find the name" in the writ, my lord," said he. It was never once spoken throughout the hearing.

IT may come as a surprise to those familiar with the large salaries paid to our higher Judges to learn that the President-in-Chief of the French Cour de Cassation receives only £1200 a year. In no country save the United States do judicial salaries approach in amount to even a third of those paid here, and in the United States only in the city of New York. There the city supplements by £2000 a year the salary paid by the State, so that the Judges of the Superior Court of New York City receive £3500. That great functionary, the Chief-Justice of the United States, who ranks after the Vice-President, receives £2000 a year. The heavy rise in judicial salaries here dates from about the middle of the last century. The salaries and pensions are based on the assumption that judicial salaries must be in a ratio with the earnings of those paid to the barristers, from whom Judges are selected. On the Continent generally, the Judges are not so selected, but ill-paid as they are, they appear to give ample satisfaction in the matter of legal learning, and hold a high social position.

AT a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Elliott presented a case of obscure injury to the hip occurring in a boy, two years and eight months old, who had fallen from a tree two months before. Dr. Elliott stated that the child had ridden a bicycle frequently since he was taught by his father to ride when he was eighteen months old. His greatest distance had been four miles. The boy was 36 1-2 inches in height and his weight was 31 lb. His bicycle weighed 11 lb.; diameter of wheel, 13 1-2 in.; crank, 4 in; wheel base 26 1-2 in.; gear 46. He had ridden without trouble since the accident. His brother, four and a half years of age began to ride a bicycle when three years old. He had actually made a twenty mile run and was in perfect health. Dr. Elliott, however, considered that at an early age the bones were soft and the ligaments undeveloped and unfitted to stand the special requirements of riding a bicycle, and the result might be, as in the case of the patient, a relaxed ligamentous system. Bicycle riding by children tended to disproportionate development of the legs when compared with the arms.

HENCEFORTH each army corps in Germany will have an artillery division consisting of two brigades each of two regiments. Each regiment will be divided into two sections of three batteries. One of the brigades in each army corps will also have a regiment of horse artillery to be added to the cavalry division of the corps in case of war, while the other brigade will probably have a mounted regiment of artillery.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

A message from President Loubet to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies urges the necessity for the appeasement, toleration and concord of the country and respect for the Government, the Chambers, the Magistracy and the Army.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The House of Commons has adopted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech without a division.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to questions by Sir Henry Fowler, said that a large part of the Welby report was now in print, but he was unable to say when the full report would be submitted by the Commission.

Sir Henry Fowler complained that the delay in publishing the report seriously hampered the Currency Commission.

THE EXPENSES OF THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said the total cost of the Soudan expedition to the Imperial revenues was £215,000, which amount appears as a repayment by Egypt in the supplementary estimates.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Douglas, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for North-West Lanarkshire by 5,723 votes against 5,364, polled for Mr. Whitelaw, the Unionist candidate.

REPORTED FINDING OF ANDREE'S REMAINS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Russian researches discredit the report of the discovery of the remains of Andree and his comrades in Northern Siberia.

THE VICEROY'S PROMPT ACTION IN MUSCAT.

The "Times," in a leading article, this morning, on affairs in Oman, says the first act of Lord Curzon in the domain of foreign policy deserves high praise for promptitude and decision.

If France desires to establish a coal depot in Oman owned and managed by a private individual, Great Britain, says the "Times," will gladly acknowledge her right thereto.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir George Bowen.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ISSUES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 22.

Yussuff-ud-din's suit against the Secretary of State for India came again before the District Judge of Secunderabad, to-day.

On the case being called on the plaintiff's pleader wished to learn the grounds on which the plea of limitation was raised by the defendant.

The pleader said he was not bound to disclose his grounds. The Court ruled that it was not necessary to go into the grounds of limitation at this stage, and saw no reason to call upon the defendant to disclose them.

A discussion here arose on the question of issues. The plaintiff's pleader said that the suit was not for malicious prosecution, or for wrongful arrest, but for continued loss sustained by the plaintiff by his illegal arrest and consequent proceedings held thereafter.

Issues were framed by the Court as follows :—Is defendant liable for damages alleged to have been caused plaintiff by wrongful acts, if any, of all or any of the offences mentioned. Was the charge against the plaintiff altogether unfounded as alleged by him ; if so, is defendant, in view of the order of Her Majesty referred to in the plaint, liable in damages to plaintiff in respect thereof. Is the claim or any portion of it barred by limitation. Was the notice referred in the plaint duly delivered and left in accordance with section 424 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Did the plaintiff's cause action, if any, arise partly within the jurisdiction of this Court and partly elsewhere, and on the 3rd August, 1897 as alleged in the plaint, or on any other date. What damages, if any, is plaintiff entitled to receive from the defendant.

The case was then adjourned to 29th March.

SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRES BEAT 19TH HUSSARS, B TEAM.

The Royal Warwickshires beat the 19th Hussars' B. team in the Football Tournament, this evening, by one goal to love.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Mr. Brereton, the Director-General of Railway Traffic, left Calcutta, to-night, for Bombay.

THE CALCUTTA COAL EXPORT TRADE

The "Pioneer" is mistaken in anticipating that the Calcutta coal export trade is likely to be shortly transferred to Port Canning.

MILITARY NEWS.

News from East Africa reports that the 27th Baluchis are likely to reach Mombassa by the end of April next, on return to India.

The Canning, leaving Karachi on the 3rd March, carries convalescents to and from Bombay.

The Government of India have decided to equip every unit with a sample blanket, stretcher, a number of which will in future be taken on service.

Lieutenant Strick, 1st Shropshires, becomes Adjutant of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Rifle Volunteers.

Captain Kane, Royal Sussex, becomes Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, vice Guilding, appointed A. A. G., Bombay.

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers left by special troop train, this evening, for Bombay. Three Infantry Regiments played out from the Barracks to Ghorepuri station. To-morrow the Head-Quarters leave.

GENERAL LOW.

General Low arrived, this evening, from his tour a few officers being present. The General goes again on his second tour on the 2nd March, returning to Poona on the 9th idem.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN POONA.

The Plague Commission arrived here, this evening, from Bombay, and will take evidence to-morrow, at the Council Hall.

THE POONA MURDERS.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THREE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 22.

Wasudeo Ranade and Sathe were placed before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, this morning, and charged with murdering and abetting the murder of the Dravids.

The first witness examined was Mohumundar Joglekar, Mamlatdar of Poona, who said he was sent for to the Sassoon Hospital to take down the deposition of Ganesh Dravid and Ramchunder Dravid. The first man was sensible. The depositions were taken by witness and signed by Dravid ; the deposition of Ramchunder was also recorded. The second witness, Surgeon-Captain Easdon, the house surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, said that Ganesh and Ramchunder Dravid were brought there on the night of the 8th instant by police constable Bhikoo. Ganesh was in a state of collapse, cold and pulseless. Both men were suffering from gunshot wounds, of which he gave details. Ganesh died the following morning. Ramchunder, who was cold and pulseless, also had gunshot wounds in the loin and the back. He complained of great pain in the stomach, and witness extracted a small bullet from Ramchunder Dravid, who died that afternoon.

Dr. Sabnis was the next witness and gave evidence as to the cause of death. He deposed that both brothers died of gunshot wounds.

Mr. Martin Amour, of the College of Science, Superintendent of Workshops, identified Ranade as a third grade student there. He was shown some small bars of lead, similar to those produced which had been given to Ranade for his work. The bullet produced might have been cut from the former.

The Magistrate then proceeded to question the accused. Their confessions were read in Marathi and signed by them.

In answer to the Court, Wasudeo said that Sathe was not there.

Ranade's statement was also read to him. In reply to the Magistrate, he said he had nothing to add. Sathe was not there.

Sadu Vishnu Sathe was the next questioned, and he said he was a student in the Poona High School. He also replied to the Magistrate that his confession was true, and he signed it, saying that he had nothing further to add.

The Magistrate then proceeded to frame charges as follows :—Wasudeo is charged with the murder of Ramchander Dravid and also with abetting Ranade in the murder of Ganesh Dravid.

Ranade was charged with the murder of Ganesh Dravid and abetting Wasudeo Chapekar in the murder of Ramchander Dravid. Sathe was charged with aiding and abetting Wasudeo and Ranade in committing the two murders; and the three were committed to take their trial in the Court of Sessions.

THE CONFESSION OF RANADE.

In the course of his confession made before the Magistrate, Mahadeo Vinayak Ranade admits that he was concerned in the murders committed on the night of the Jubilee festival at Poona.

These murders were perpetrated in June 1897. Damodher was arrested and hanged. Ranade admitted that he was present when the murders were committed.

HE SHOT LIEUTENANT AYERST

with the pistol which was produced in the court and which was recovered from his house by the police in the presence of a Punch. Balkrishna Chapekar and one Baskute were aware of the plot to murder Mr. Rand which was planned months before it was actually committed. They decided to kill Mr. Rand because he troubled the people. He (Ranade) shot Mr. Ayerst because he happened to be in the carriage immediately behind Mr. Rand's carriage. Damodher Chapekar shot Mr. Rand with his own hands. There was a lady seated in the carriage when he shot him. The hood of the carriage was not on. Chapekar returned to Poona at the end of the Diwali. Balcrishna was arrested about a month back, when he (Ranade and Wasudoo Chapekar determined to kill) Ramji Pandoo, the Chief Constable, and the Dravid brothers because they got Damodher hanged. Ranade had a six-chambered revolver and a single-barrelled pistol, with powder, shot, bullets and caps, which he had got from Damodher, after Mr. Rand had been murdered. When they resolved to kill the constable and the Dravid brothers, he gave the single-barrel pistol and a quantity of caps, powder, shots and bullets to Wasudeo. They lay in wait for a fortnight for their victim Ramji, the constable. On the 30th, Wasudeo fired at the constable, and as soon as he had fired, he and Wasudeo ran to the latter's house, where they re-loaded their pistols. The prisoner then made a confession regarding the murders of Dravid's brother, which was similar to that wired before.

CONFESSION OF WASUDEO.

DAMODHER AND RANADE THE ASSASSINS,

Wasudeo Hari Chapekar said he assisted his father in the profession of singing the exploits of gods. He knew why he had been taken to Mr. Carvalho's house. He knew Mr. Carvalho was a Magistrate. He wished to make a voluntary statement. He stated he had been concerned in the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. His brother, Damodher, Biskute, and Ranade and he were to be the actors, while Balkrishna, his other brother, knew of the plot. They conceived the idea when Mr. Rand was appointed on plague duty in Poona. After Mr. Rand's arrival in Poona they set about to fix Mr. Rand's identity, and for that purpose followed him about for three months before the murder. They determined to kill him because of the zoolum he practised in connection with the plague operations. The part that each of them conceived in the plot to carry out was arranged. It was allotted to him that he should find out Mr. Rand's habits and the places he was in the habit of frequenting. The others also used to assist in this Damodher and Ranade were to arrange about the procuring of the arms. Biskute died. For two or three months they hacked Mr. Rand at the Gymkhana, the Western India Club, St. Mary's Church, and other places. The programme of the doings on Jubilee day was published, and so they determined to kill him on that day. With this object in view he went to the Council Hall and searched about for Mr. Rand's carriage among those that had brought people to the Levee. He did not find the carriage he wanted. After the Levee was over he went to St. Mary's Church, where he saw Mr. Rand's carriage—a victoria, with a grey horse. After the service was over he saw Mr. Rand get into his carriage and he followed it. Mr. Rand drove to the W. I. Club, and then to the Poona Hotel where the horse was changed, and a bay horse put into the carriage. He continued at the hotel until about 7-30 p.m., when Mr. Rand got into the same victoria and drove to Government House. He followed the carriage up to the gate of the Government House. After the carriage entered the compound he returned by the main road towards Poona. Near the yellow bungalow he met Ranade and asked where Damodher was. Damodher came up at the same time. He (Wasudev) was then unarmed. Damodher had a sword and a revolver, one chamber of which was serviceable. Ranade also had a sword and a single-barrelled pistol. Ranade also had a hatchet, which he gave to me. The scabbards of the swords carried by Damodher and Ranade had a piece of white turban wrapped round them, and had also attached to them pieces of white tape as slings. After a while Damodher said the SWORDS WERE LIKELY TO HAMPER THEIR MOVEMENTS in case they had to run away, and suggested that they should Pe placed under the culvert that was close by. Damodher and Ranade placed their swords under the culvert. He also placed the hatchet which was with him in the same place. They continued near the culvert, awaiting the return of Mr. Rand for some time. As Rand's carriage did not come Damodher and Ranade said that if it did not come they would kill some other "saheb" and they must not allow the day to pass without killing some "saheb." After a while he saw Mr. Rand's carriage coming out of Government House compound. The hood was up. It proceeded toward Poona, and he followed, running behind it, and as it proceeded to the culvert where Damodher and Ranade were waiting, he gave the signal that had been previously arranged. Damodher told him to fall back and went up behind the carriage. He saw him endeavoring to unfasten the flap of the hood. Damodher jerked it open, and immediately afterwards he heard a report. Another carriage, a four-wheeled one, with the hood down, came up behind Mr. Rand's. Ranade fired at the occupants of the second carriage. After firing Damodher and Ranade ran across the open ground towards the Fergusson College and he went by the main road to the house via Lakdipool and Aundh Naka. Ranade slept at our place that night. Balkrishna was also there. On the second day after the Jubilee, his father, mother, Balkrishna, Damodher, himself, and family left for Bombay by the mid-day train. A week later, in consequence of a letter received from Ranade who remained at Poond Balkrishna and he returned to Poona, arriving here about 8 p.m. On the way to Londa's Wada, where they were to put up, he passed by Ranade's house and whistled outside for him. Ranade came out and a accompanied him to Londe's house. On the way he told him Government intended

SEARCHING HOUSES FOR ARMS,

and that was the reason he had written to us to come to Poona. Between Ranade's and Londe's house, they met Balkrishna who was waiting for them on the road. They all three proceeded to Londes house. There they took out from a large box a number of arms that they had concealed there before leaving for Bombay. They tied them in a gunny bag and threw them into the well at the back of Londe's house. Amongst the arms were two Martini-Henry rifles, and a bayonet which he had assisted Damodher in stealing from a Military guard, in Maruti's Temple, near the Lakdipool. Balkrishna and he returned to Bombay by the 6 a. m. train the next day. Some days afterwards at Bombay Damodher handed him a piece of paper, on which something in English was written. He understood from Damodher that the writing was to the effect that a Ghazi had committed the murders and not the Brahmins. To convince the authorities that the letter was sent by the perpetrator of the murders (the supposed Ghazi) he, at Damodher's request drew upon the paper the design on the handles of the swords left under the culvert. Damodher, in his presence, enclosed in the envelope, which contained the paper, a piece of the turban, a portion of which had been used to wrap round the scabbards of the swords. The letter was addressed to H.E. the Governor some time after Damodher was arrested by the police at Bombay and taken to Poona. A couple of days after Damodher left Bombay Balkrishna and he absconded. After absconding from Bombay, he went with Balkrishna to several places, and eventually after ten months returned to Bombay, leaving Balkrishna at Anagundi. About a month ago he was summoned by the police to Poona from Amraoti, where he had gone with my father, in connection with the enquiry regarding his brother Balkrishna, who had been arrested. After arrival in Poona Ranade and he

CONSPIRED TO KILL THE DRAVIDS

because they were instrumental in getting Damodher hanged. They also determined to kill Chief Constable, Ramjee Pandu, because he took a prominent part in collecting evidence against Damodher and Balkrishna. Ranade provided him with a six-chambered revolver, whilst he retained a single-barrel pistol, the same that he used to shoot Lieutenant Ayerst with on Jubilee night.

Last Friday night, this day week, between 7-30 and 8 p.m., Ranade and he lay in wait in front of Jogleshwar Devi's temple, which was between the Farashkhana and Ramjee Pandu's house. They were on the look-out for Ramjee Pandu with the intention of shooting him. He had the single barrel pistol, and Ranade the revolver. They changed weapons on the spot as it was intended that he should fire the first shot. They saw Ramjee Pandu coming alone from the direction of the Farashkhana. As he passed them he followed immediately behind and fired at Ramjee Pandu between the shoulders. After firing he turned and ran back preceded by Ranade, who was immediately behind him when he fired. As we were running away we saw a man standing near the corner of the lane. Ranade discharged his revolver without injuring anyone. They both ran to Londe's house where they were putting up. There they re-loaded the weapons and discovered that the bullet intended for Ramjee Pandu had dropped out with the bag in which he (Wasudev) had carried the pistol while laying in wait for Ramjee Pandu. Since that night Ranade and he had been in wait at the same spot for Ramjee Pandoo intending to kill him if they got the opportunity. They were, however, unable to carry out their intention as he was always accompanied by another man. The day before yesterday I said to Mr. Ranade : "I will have to give evidence against my brother to-morrow, and

IT IS NECESSARY FOR ME TO SHOOT RAMJEE PANDOO AND THE DRAVIDS,

so that I may be arrested and saved from giving evidence against my brother." This conversation with Ranade took place about 6 p.m. at Londe's house. From 7 to 9 p.m. they lay in wait for Ramjee Pandoo in the usual place, and as he did not pass up to 9 p.m., they returned to Londe's house, where he put on a Punjabi *sudra*, a red valvet *dhotur*, and tied a handkerchief to his head and wrapped round his neck, covering his face. They arranged to go to the Dravids' house and to shoot them, remaining in the vicinity until Ramjee Pandu should arrive to investigate and then to shoot him also. They proceeded to Dravids house and went inside the Wada and called out "Gunpatrao" once or twice Ganesh Dravid answered from an upper-storied room and asked kohun hai ? He replied Nishe a:- He said Um niche so ? I replied Tum kaiko niche ata, um ooper ata, Ranade and he went upstairs, Ranade following closely. He (Wasudev) stood on the landing near the door. Ganesh came to the door and asked him what he wanted, and he said Mr. Brawin wanted him and his brother Ramchander at his bungalow. Ganesh asked why they were required at such a late hour. He said he did not know. Ganesh asked him whether we were Mr. Brewin's bungalow orderlies or other sepoys, and he said they were sepoys sent by Ramjee Pandu. Ganesh asked them to wait a little, and Ranade and he then waited in the street in front of Ganesh's house.

While talking to Ganesh Dravid on the landing he saw Ramchander Dravid and some others seated in the room playing cards. Ganesh and his brother came down and joined us. We all proceeded in the direction of Modak's house, and when they arrived opposite Modak's house.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT, THEY FIRED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

he at]Ramchunder with the revolver and Ranade at Ganesh with the pistol. They both fell ; and they turned back and ran to Londe's house past the Natu's house. On reaching Londe's house they reloaded the weapons, He took off the red jacket and the "sudra. Ranade also changed some of his clothes. They then proceeded to the High School expecting to meet Ramjee Pandu on his way to the Dravid's house, and intending to shoot him. As he did not come they returned to Londe's house, where they slept. Ranade left early in the moning and went home. Before parting he told Ranade that they would probably be sent for by the authorities, and as Ramjee Pandu was still undisposed of they should keep our weapons on their persons, so that they could shoot Ramjee Pandu when they got the chance. About 10-30 yesterday he was called to the Farushkhana. He went taking my revolver, which was loaded in all five chambers with him and a quantity of powder, caps, shot, and bullets concealed in a bag which he carred under his clothing. He had the revolver ready cocked. About 5 p.m. he was summoned before Mr. Brewin and questioned regarding my presence between six and twelve the previous night. Suddenly Ramjee Pandu came in front of him. He fired at Ramjee with his revolver but missed him.

SATHE'S STATEMENT.

KHUNDOO VISHNU SATHE said he was seventeen years old and attended the Poona High School, and resided with his parents in Joglesh war Lane, Budhwar Peth. He knew Damodher Hari Chapekar and saw him for the first time about five or six years ago. Damodher asked him whether he would become a member of a club called the "Arya Dharma Prutibundh Nivaruk Mandli." He said he would not join the club untill he knew something more about it. Damedher explained fully the object subsequently he became aquainted with Balkrishna and Wasudev, the brothers of Damodher, and also with Mahadeo Visaek Ranade, Datatrya Biskutes, Bapu Gokle, and Vinayek Ramchunder Apte, who were also the members of the club. Three months afterwards the Chapekars went to Bombay, and during their absence there was no meeting. When the Capekars next returned to Poona after being away for five months, Damodher told him of the assault he had committed upon Professor Vellinker, because Velinker had become a Christian. He also told him he had blacken[illegible] the Queen's statue and burnt the Matriculation mandap at Bombay. The plague then started in Poona and he went to Solapore, remaining there until about a month before Mr. Rand was murdered. On his return he renewed his visit to the Chapekars. On one of these occasions Damodher said that the members of the club should keep up their knowledge of the use of arms and drill and produced the swords. On another occasion he produced three or four pointed knives like these shown Subsequetly Damodher told him that as Mr. Rand was troubling the people he had decided to kill him. He said "You will not be able to do it and this is not our work" Four or five days after this conversation Damodher told him that a European Constable had accosted him at a tank near St Mary's Church and that he had taken from him a piece of iron piping that he had in his hand, and after examining it had returned it to him.

ABOUT A FORTNIGHT LATER MR. RAND WAS MURDERED.

On the following day he went to Damodher's house and asked him if he had shot Mr. Rand. He said he had not. The next day Damodher and his family went to Bombay, He did not see any of the Chapekars again until the last day of the "Ganpati" when he saw Damodher in Poona. He then said to me that if he gave any information regarding what he knew to earn the Rs 20,000 reward he (Damodher) would murder him. Khandoo Vishnu Sathe added that about two month's ago he met Wasudev Chapekar in Poona. Wasudev told him he rented a room in *gai* alley opposite the temple of Ram. There he used to visit him. Ranade used also to come there. Wasudev showed him a revolver six-chambered, and a single-barrel pistol. He asked him where they had come from, and Wasudev replied that they were the remains of the arms which they formerly had possessed. After that, one day at noon, Ranade, Wasudeo, and he went to a hill near Kothrud, to practise shooting. Wasudev said that Ramjee Pandu had troubled Damoder a good deal, and that, therefore he intened to kill him. On the thirteenth day after our shooting practice on the hill he heard two shots The next evening he met Wasudev at Gharepure's house near Tulsibag, and questioned him about the shots he heard the previous night, Wasudev said he had fired at Ramjee Pandu, but owing to the bullet falling out of the pistol before it was fired Ramjee Pandu had escaped. On Tuesday, the 7th February, they said that they were unable to accomplish the death of Ramjee Pandu and, therefore, had decided to kill the Dravids, because they were instrumental in getting Damodhar convicted.

THE MURDUR OF THE DRAVIDS.

The next day, about 7 or 7-30 p.m., Ranade and Wasudev met him in the same temple. They told him they were waiting for Ramjee Pandoo. They were each carrying a thick stick. (These are the sticks). They were still at the temple at 8-30 p.m. and all started together from the Jogleshwar temple and went to Londe's house, where they met Govind Londe Ranade and Wasudev changed their clothes, and they sallied forth, each carrying one of the stick alluded, and also gave him a stick, telling me that they had their pistols with them and were going to kill the Dravids. As they approached the Dravids' house Wasudev and Ranade said they would go to Dravids' house, call them out and shoot them, and he was told to stand at the junction of the streets between Mangoathe Pahar and Murlidhars Chowky, and to prevent anybody from passing towards Dravids, house. Seven or eight minutes afterwards I heard the reports and immediately went home throwing his stick into a street gutter in the neighbourhood of the Pera police station. On his way home he met Nilkant Shunker Dravid who asked me where I had been at such a late hour. He told Nilkant he was going to Kelkares hous on business.

RANADE'S STATEMENT.

Mahadeo Vinayek Ranade said he was concerned with Chapekar in the Ayerst and Rand murders, which occurred in June, 1897. Damodher was arrested and hanged. He (Ranade) was present when the murders were committed. He shot Lieut. Ayerst with the pistol produced and taken from his house by the Police in the presence of a Punch. Balkrishna Chapeker and one Baskute were awre of the plot to murder Mr. Rand, which was planned months before the murder was committed. It was decided to murder Rand because he troubled the people. He (the accused) shot Mr. Ayerst because he happened to be in the carriage immediately behind Mr. Rand's when the latter was shot by Damodher. There was a lady seated in the carriage when he shot him. The hood of the conveyance was down. Wasudeo Chapekar returned to Poona at the end of last Diwali. Balkrishna was arrested and brought to Poona about a month ago. Wasudeo and Ranade determined to kill Ramjee Pandu, Chief Constable, Ghanpat Dravid and his brother Ramchandr. The reason for killing the Dravids was because they got Damodar hanged. Ranade had in his possession a six-chambered revolver, and a single-barrelled pistol, with powder, shot, bullets and caps. These he got from Damodher after Mr. Rand was murdered. When Wasudeo resolved to kill the Dravids and Rama Pandu accused gave him a single-barrelled pistol with a quantity of caps, powder, shot and bullets. They lay in wait for Ramjee Pandu at Jogleshwar Temple between the Farashkhana and Pandus house. They lay in wait about a fortnight. They used to wait from lamplight to 9-30 p.m. On the 30th January when Pandu passed the temple, at about 8 o'clock alone, on his way home, Wasudeo was behind and fired at him between the shoulders. Accused had a revolver ready cocked and loaded. As soon as Wasudeo fired both ran home to Wassudeo's house. When they reached home he re-loaded the weapon and discovered that the bullet had fallen out of the pistol before the shot was fired, as it was found in his bag the following night, the 4th instant. They then went to Dravids' house to try to shoot them, but failed. Since that they tried every night at the Jogleshwar Temple for Rama Pandu, but unsuccessfully. On the 8th they waited for Pandu, but not finding him, they went home, where Wassudeb changed clothes, putting on a Punjabi sudra and over it a red velvet jacket. Accused also disguised himself. They then went to Dravids' house, where they decided to tell the Dravids that they were sepoys sent by Ramjee Pandu to tell Ganesh Rameshunder that Mr. Brewin wanted them at his bungalow. When they came out to go to Mr. Brewin's they agreed to follow behind them. When they reached a dark space between two street lamps they were to fire—Ranade at Ganesh, and Wassudeo at Ramchunder. They went into Dravids' compound and asked a woman, who was in a room there where, Ganesh was. Ganesh then called out, asking who was there. Wassudeo answered in Hindustani, telling him that Mr. Brewin wanted him. Wasudeo then went upstairs and Ranade followed. Ganesh then asked Wasudeo why Mr. Brewin wanted him at such a late hour. Whereupon Wasudeo said that Ramjee had sent them and that they were sepoys. Ganesh then said that he and Ramchandra would come. Wassudeo and Ranade thereupon went out and stood on the road in front of the house. Five minutes later Ganesh and Ramchander came down. Accused and Wassudeo started ahead until they reached the turning, when they fell back. They had their pistols cocked. Both fired together. Accused shot Ganesh, and Wassudeo shot Ramchunder. Both men called out "murder." They ran away and went to Londe's house, where they re-loaded their weapons, changed their clothes and went in search of Ramji Pandu ; but not finding him, they again went home and slept. Wassudeo said they would probably be sent for to the Farashkhana, and, if so, they should both carry their pistols with them, loaded and concealed under their clothes. He was sent for to the Farashkhana but did not take his pistol as he came away in a hurry. Their intention in bringing their pistols was to shoot Ramji Pandu and anyone else if they got a chance while in the Farashkhana. He heard the shot fired and surmised that Wasudeo had shot someone. He was then taken into a room where he saw Wasudeo. The latter said that the accused was with him when he shot the Dravids. Accused took the police to his house, where he produced in their presence a pouch-bag containing the pistol he had fired at Ganesh, the powder, shot, and a knife, all of which he got from Damodher's bag, which was given him by Wasudeo who got it made by a tailor.

Awarrant was made out for Sathe's removal to the Yerrowda Jail, but the other two were retained to answer for the attempt on Ramjee and the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, for which latter offence they will be tried with Balcrishna.

At the conclusion of the case, Balkrishna was brought. He was neatly dressed, his beard clean shaven, but was greatly reduced in size. He was sent back. The trial will take place to-morrow.

ADULTERATION OF INDIAN OPIUM

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKE TO PUT IT DOWN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

Reliable news has reached Calcutta to the effect that the Chinese Government have at last definitely undertaken to put down the adulteration of Indian Opium in the Treaty ports which was threatening to give the Indian drug a bad name in China. It seems this adulteration was chiefly done in Bond by retail dealers at Chinkiang and Wahu so it is within the power of the Chinese authorities to put it down and it is hoped this will be the case

The matter has formed the subject of a representation from the Bombay Trades Association and other bodies and is of considerable importance to the opium trade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiets. Surats Dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been Firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

MILITAY NEWS.

Captain Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in the Punjab Command, vice Captain Campbell proceeding on a year's leave to England.

Captain Ewbank, R.E., will officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction at Chakrata vice Captain Poach about to proceed home to fill the appointment of Staff Captain Intelligence Division, War Office.

Captain East, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Surrey Regiment at home.

Captain Wade Brown, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been transferred to the home establishment and embarks immediately.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Frith, R.A., on exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Eman has been transferred to the Indian establishment and will command the the Royal Artillery at Aden.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been placed under orders for India for a tour of duty and are posted to the commands mentioned to Bantal, Major Mumby and Lieutenant Thorp ; to the Punjab, Lieutenant Browne Mason ; to Bombay, Captain MacCarthy.

THE Duke and Duchess of Coburg were the recipients of many presents on the occasion of their silver wedding. The German Emperor sent a costly clock, which was made in the Imperial porcelain manufactory, Queen Victoria's present was four large standard lamps, the massive feet of which are of solid silver. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught sent two antique timepieces, while the gift of the grand Duke of Hesse was a large oil painting by Van Kaulbach, representing the charming group of four daughters of the Grand Duke and Duchess. The Dowager Duchess of Coburg presented an oil painting of Rosenau Castle. The Earl of Clarendon and Commander the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, who represent respectively Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales at the festivities, gave a silver model of a lighthouse, and there were also many presents from friends of the Duke and Duchess in England.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOOGHLY.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 16.

DAY by day the warmth increases, and brokers are already in cotton and Tussore clothes, and the more chilly office-walla is following their example. And the memsahib is contemplating punkahs though everyone hopes for another spell of cool weather such as a little rain or a northerly slant of air current down from the still snowy hill stations would give us. The advent of Lent has of course put a stop to the round of gaiety, though a good deal was going on up to Wednesday. Friday saw a pleasant dance at the Town Hall got up by charitable Calcutta ladies in aid of St. Mary's Home. On Monday was the last dance of the season at the Saturday Club, Colonel Wilford and the officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment being "At Home" at the Fort the same afternoon, at an entertainment at which Lord and Lady Curzon were present, while Tuesday saw the gymkhana at the Tollygunge Club, which seems to be getting more popular every year. The next events of social importance are of a less frivolous nature. They include the Presidency Athletic Meeting and the annual Lawn Tennis Championship, which are both looked forward to with a good deal of interest.

The two men who have just been nominated to the Lahore and Madras Bishoprics are remarkable examples of the best that the great home Universities give to India as missionaries. The Rev. H. Whitehead, came out after a distinguished career at Oxford, where he was a fellow of Trinity College, being also for some years a master at Rugby. In 1883 he joined the Oxford mission in Calcutta, of which he is now the head, his Rugby experience standing him in good stead in connection with Bishop's College, which has attained, under his management, a stronger position than it ever occupied before. Scholarly, cultured and unassuming, Mr. Whitehead has long been one of the ablest of Calcutta preachers, while the kindliness of his unselfish nature has won for him respect and affection amongst all who have come in contact with him. The frail boyish stooping figure, about middle height, with brown curls still clustering—he is about forty-five—over the black dingy robe of the Oxford Brother, the quiet voice and face deep-lined by the privation of an ascetic life, together make up a personality of singular charm. Living amongst his books and pupils in the old grass-grown precincts of the Circular Road home of Bishop's College, at the corner where the world drives by to Ballyganj Gymkhana and Tollygunge meet, yet apart and alone, Mr. Whitehead has never lost touch with the wider interests of life outside. His position has been almost a unique one, and often as he has been offered promotion, notably in the case when he was asked to take up the then newly formed Lucknow Bishopric, he has until quite recently refused to give up his high church missionary calling. At last, however, he has consented to leave us. It is an open secret that the other day he was offered and accepted the Lahore See, rendered vacant by the lamented death of that giant amongst Indian ecclesiastics, the late Bishop Mathew, though before he could take it up he was called to the even more important post of Bishop of Madras. Of his successor at Lahore, less is of course known in Calcutta, though Mr. Lefroy's scholarly reputation as head of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, and the influence his strong personality has won are matters with which many here are acquainted.

Comparing the two charges, that of Madras is, of course, the larger and more important, besides being the older. Even as regards Bombay the Madras Bishop takes precedence, the order of priority being Calcutta, Madras, Bombay. Thus when the Metropolitan, Bishop Johnson, resigned, and until Bishop Weldon arrived, the Bishop of Madras officiated as Metropolitan, and that in virtue, not of his seniority in age, though Bishop Gell was also well advanced in years, but because he held the second episcopal post in India.

In Madras, too, though Travancore has now been separated from it, the charge is a big one, the Native Christian community alone numbering some seventy thousand souls, against about two thousand in the Punjab. This is the result, not only of nearly a century of missionary effort in the southern province, before the Punjab had passed under British rule, but because of the ethnological conditions that prevail. The low caste Dravidian of the Madras presidency naturally found the thraldom of the alien Brahmin more burdensome than did the Aryan of the north who belonged to the same race as his spiritual better and was accordingly more willing to exchange it for Christianity. The strictness of the Brahminism of Southern India further contributed to the result. Hence arose the larger importance of the Madras See which time and tradition have since confirmed.

Mr. Lindon Bates' scheme published this week for the improvement of the waterway of the Hooghly disposes once for all of the fear that sooner or later Calcutta may have to cut a ship canal to the sea to obviate the silting up of the river. The possibility of cutting away the shoals in the Hooghly by means of the immensely powerful suction dredgers invented for similar work on the Mississippi has long been recognised as practicable by those who are in the know about the port of Calcutta, and the failure of Mr. Harcourt's proposals to secure support has only postponed general acceptance of what is an undoubted fact. Now that a man with the world-wide reputation of Mr. Lindon Bates has taken the matter up upon a business footing, however, and made a firm offer for executing the work on the "no play no pay" principle a very distinct advance has been made. Compared with the four crores of rupees which will have been expended on the docks and their approaches by the time the new ferry is running, the 150 lakhs which is Mr. Bates' outside estimate for doing away with the dangerous James and Mary quicksands and making the river easy of navigation, is by no means out of the way, and the support which Mr. Apjohn and Captain Petley afford to the scheme, is a guarantee of its nature. The essential feature of the dredgers to be employed consists of two great cylinders, one inside the other, which are let down to the bottom, the soil being forced up through one by pressure applied in the second. It is not only in the Mississippi that this form of engine has been successfully employed, for the Liverpool harbour at this moment is a standing witness to what it can accomplish, and considering the comparative smallness of the worst of the lumps in the bed of the Hooghly there can be no question of its efficiency for clearing a passage through them. Once such a passage has been cleared and the banks have been trained down by means of wattle and pile breakwaters, to confine the stream to the one channel, the tremendous scour of the tides should abundantly serve to keep it open. Temporary operations upon a vastly smaller scale would then be only occasionally required to remove lumps that might subsequently grow up in places. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt but that sooner or later the work will have to be put in hand, and if Calcutta can afford the better part of a crore of rupees for building the Jubilee bridge at Hooghly and its approaches, it can certainly find the probably smaller sum that the dredging of the river would involve, if done by the Port Commissioners. Mr. Bates puts the time the work would take at little over three years, once the dredgers arrived, and even if it were decided, in the first place, to get out the dredgers and set them to work tentatively, on the smaller lumps before tackling the larger and more costly problem of the James and Mary, the whole could be put through soon enough to enable the present generation of merchants and shipowners to benefit by it. What the amount of the benefit would be can only be arrived at by a consideration of the loss and inconvenience caused of late years by the reaping of vessels in the river, and the money sunk in what were once fine ocean-going steamers, and are now wrecks sunk in the treacherous sands of the James and Mary.

Two remarkable speeches have been delivered during the past few days in Calcutta. The first was at the convocation of the University, where Lord Curzon shadowed out the creation of a Central Educational Department, very much upon the lines of what has worked so well in the case of great organisations in this country like the Post Office and the Telegraphs. The proposal is of course only in the air, but it is satisfactory to find our new ruler is already contemplating its desirability. The second was the address delivered by the new Maharajah of Durbhanga to the Zamindary Punchayet, where he laid down as the line of conduct he approved the avoidance of declamation and empty

denunciation where grievances are "concerned and the substitution for them of "Soundness of judgment and proper sense of relativity." "Verify your references," he added, "marshal your facts, be practical in your suggestions, avoid personality and bitterness, give Government the credit of possessing the same motives by which you believe yourselves to be actuated."—Principles by which the Maharajah declared that he proposed himself to be guided, and which augur well for the future of that great section of Western Bengal to the heritage of which he has succeeded. It was the moderation, yet strength, of the late Maharajah's character, which, occupying as he did the position of Bengal's greatest chief, gave him the overwhelming predominance he long held in the native councils of the province. The new Maharajah's speech is proof that he realises the secret of his brother's fame, and means to endeavour to follow in his footsteps.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR IBRAHIM HABIBTOOLA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present Mr T W Cuffe, the Hon'ble Mr Fazulbhai Visram, Mr Hartly Kennedy, Mr G W Roughton, Mr K M Shroff, Mr Muljt B Barbhaya, Drs Ismail Jan Mahomed, N N Katrak, Cowasji Hormusji, A G Viegas, Mr Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr M N Wadia, the Secretary.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT DONGRI.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the opening of a charitable dispensary at Dongri for the benefit of the poor people of Navroji Hill. The Commissioner stated in his letter that on the recommendation of the the Health officer he had issued orders to open a dispensary at Dongri from 22nd ultimo and to debit the cost in the first instance to his discretional contingent grant. He had appointed Dr B S Shroff as medical officer in charge of dispensary. The total monthly expenditure was estimated at Rs. 120.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the required expenditure.

PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.

The Committee resumed consideration of letter from the Commissioner, No. 26,398, dated the 21st January 1899, on the question of the mode of payment by Bai Avabai Framjii Petit of the donation of Rs. 5,00,000 offered by the late Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Manockji Petit for the erection of a Public Hall and Library.

Mr. Muljt Bhawanidas Barbhaya moved that the Standing Committee approved of the terms proposed in Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen's letter, dated the 7th November 1898, regarding the payment by Bai Avabai Framji Petit of the donation of Rs. 5,00,000 offered by the late Bai Dinbai N Petit for the erection of a Public Hall and Library.

The hon'ble Mr Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said that the proposition moved by Mr Muljt was the best under the circumstances. It appeared from the letter of Bai Avabai's solicitors that she would be guided by certificates from their Executive Engineer and instalments would be advanced on the strength of such certificates. The city was in great need of a Hall like the one proposed, and he thought they should not delay their acquiescence in the terms offered by this lady, who came forward to fulfil what her mother had promised.

The proposition was agreed to.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. G. PEEL.

ON Tuesday evening, in the new Church Mission Hal in the compound of the Girgaum Church, there was a large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. W. G. Peel, the Bishop-elect of the new See of Mombassa. The testimonial consisted of an address, enclosed in an elegant silver casket, with a purse of Rs. 1,329, which had been subscribed for by the congregation of Girgaum. A small committee had been formed who had undertaken the management in connection with the testimonial, consisting of Sir Andrew Wingate, president; and Messrs. F. Anderson, Beniston, Douglas Bennett, S. W. Chart, F. J. Clark, R.G. Currie, Elton, the Hon. Mr. Hughes, Messrs Jackson, Ketchlee, the Rev. H. M. Mody, Saville, Proctor, Owen, Humphrey, Toothill, &c., members and Lieut.-Colonel Freeman, Honorary Secretary. It may be stated that 113 members of the congregation had subscribed to the testimonial, and had raised a fund of Rs. 1,329. Rs. 150 out of this amount was expended on the purchase of the casket and for other incidental expenses, leaving Rs. 1,150 for presentation to the retiring pastor in the form of a purse. The Mission Hall, in which the presentation was made, was specially prepared for the occasion, and was crowded to its utmost capacity by Mr. Peel's friends and by members of the congregation, who arrived before the appointed time and were regaled with light refreshments. Several songs were sung by members of the congregation, after which the proceedings of the meeting were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. A. Roberts. Sir Andrew Wingate, the chairman of the meeting, in addressing those present, said Mr. and Mrs. Peel were severing a long connection with this country; and they all felt that, in the departure of Mr. Peel they were losing a true friend. They would miss his familiar face and well-chosen words in the pulpit, and his pr yers which had in many ways guided their thoughts and actions. The large amount subscribed to the testimonial showed the esteem they entertained for Mr. Peel, and their regret at his departure. They all endorsed the choice of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and though Mr. Peel would be the first Bishop of Mombassa and had no light task before him, they all felt he would do even better work than he had done in Bombay. Lieut.-Colonel Freeman, the Honorary Secretary, who had done much to ensure the success of the testimonial, then read the address, in which the Congregation gave expression to their feelings of regret at Mr. Peel's departure from this country; remarking that they knew full well that what he had done had been done by him as an ambassador of Christ; and that the address would encourage him to know that his labour had not been in vain in the Lord. They felt grateful to him for finding time, amidst the prosecution of arduous duties, to give to the members of the congregation that sympathy and devotion which a church expected from its pastor, and which it valued so highly. Individual members of the congregation had, in private letters, borne ample testimony to blessings received by them. They were confident that, through his teaching, a stimulus had been given to the spiritual life of the congregation. His work among the children and young people had been fruitful of much good. After the reading of the address, Mr. R. G. Currie and Mr. Ketchlee, speaking on behalf of the congregation, assured Mr. Peel that during the time he had been their pastor, his kindly words and Christian teachings had been of great assistance to them all. They thanked him for what he had done for them, and wished him every success in the future. The chairman then handed the address to Mr. Peel, stating that it was accompanied with the earnest and best wishes of the congregation for his future life and prosperity. Mr. Peel, in acknowledging the testimonial, made a feeling and appropriate reply, warmly thanking all friends for their love, their confidence, their prayers, their much valued address, and the gift which accompanied it. The proceedings ended with the singing of the hymn, "Shall we gather at the river" and with the Benediction.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE shoot on Wednesday morning at 200 and 300 yards. A 27 at 200 and another at 300 yards, was the best, both remarkably good scores. The two 25's and three 25's which figure in the list were good performance. The scores were not anything to be proud of. The full scores were:—

13TH COMPETITION—200 yards.

Lee Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	27a
C P O G Bishop, Loyal Navy	26b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	24c
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	24d
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl G Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	17

a Handicapped 6 points b handicapped 4 points, c handi capped 2 pointsd winner of spoon.

14TH COMPETITION,—300 yards.

Sergt Major J H Dowaing, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Lee Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	21
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	25
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
C R O G Bishop, Royal Navy	24
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Na vy	22
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Co pl G Hainsworth Bo Vol Rifles	12

a Handicapped 2 points winner of spoor.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACES FOR SATURDAY NEXT.

Challenge Cup 3rd race.—Start at 2-30. Courses No. 1 (twice round.)

Ship's boats H'cap race.—Start at 3 p.m. Cours No. 8

Tomtit class race.—Start at 3 15 p.m. Course No. 8.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the second day's races commenced at Mahaluxmi, when there was again a large attendance. The racing was excellent, the finishes being more exciting than on Saturday. Backers started well in selecting Eric whose quotation was 5 to 2 on. He, however, always had the measure of the competitors and won with ridiculous ease. There was a great rush to get on Liverpool, whose chance was considered good enough to lay 2 to 1 about it. Muktar, who was placed on Saturday in the Liliput stakes made all the running, and went past the judge's box in a canter. On the strength of his performance in the Bombay Derby, when he ran second to Yelditz after being prominent throughout, Nepal had pride of place in betting in the Bedouin Stakes, for which there were ten runners. Calculations were upset for President came home by himself. He was little backed, although several keen judges wished to do so, but were put off by his stable connection imputing his ability to stay the course. President has run before, but he was only competed in sprint races. He ran a good horse, and thoroughly outpaced the school. A smart lot turned out for the importer's Plate which took a very open event. Antwerp displaced Carnalla, who opened favourate, while there was a fair amount of money for Roy. Aptwer ran in improving style, though the start was much delayed by Lady Baldwin, one of the competion going for an excercise gallop, as was the case with Gift a few weeks ago. The race up the straight was very exciting, Roy winning by ahead and Antwarp was beaten by Rapidity by half a length, In the Stewards Purse a nice lot of horses turned out, Pansy being a hot favourite. Guy Fawkes got away very smartly and led the field at a rare pace. His rider. Heeroo, paid too much attention to looking round and thus enabled Ebrahim or Pansy to get up, and when it came to finishing the stronger jockey won, though only by a short head. This a fault common to many riders, and scores of races are lost through the jockey, not making every post a winning post when his mount is capable of doing it. Ocean ran in disappointing style. The proceedings terminated with the New Comers Plate, and with Repentance scratched, Grey Leg out of the same stable, was served up a strong favourite. There never was any doubt about the odds, and he came home a splendid winner by two lengths. Details:—

The Midget Plate.—Rs 350. Winner, Rs 200: second Rs 100; and third, Rs 50. For Ponies which have not won a race value Rs 900. Weight—12-2 to carry 9st 3lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1898: once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs 50 and upwards, of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000, 4lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Arabs, 18lbs; C Bs 2lbs; Maidens, 1st May, 1898, 3lbs; Maidens, 4lbs. (accumulative). Distance—½ mile.

Mr Finch's Eric 8st 7lbs	Ebrahim 1
Mr A Sattar's D V 8st 12lbs	Foster 2
Mr Farmer's Tommy 8st 2lbs	Wiles 3
H H Aga Khan's Peerless 8st 11b	Normahoped 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Eric 4 to 1 against D. V., 15 to 1 Tommy, 20 to 1 Peerless.

Eric jumped of with the lead from Tommy, D.V., being last, and so they ran to the two furlong post where D. V. came up and on entering the straight challenged, but Eric won easily by two lengths. Tommy half a length off being third, and Peerless last.

The Asian Stakes.—Rs. 350. Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C B Gallo ways 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 900. Weight—13-3 to carry 9st., 3lbs, W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1896; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 50 and upwards, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 4lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 1898. 3lbs. Maidens 4lbs., C. Bs., 5lbs. (accumulative). Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr D D's Muktar 7st 12lbs	Gunga 1
Mr Hydes Invincible 8st 7lbs	Ebrahim 2
Mr A M Bushari's Liverpool 8st 10lbs	Greenhalgh 3
Mr A Sattar's Ringleader 11 9st 11b	Wiles 0
Mr A M's Romeo 8st 4lbs	G B Mahomed 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Liverpool, 8 to 1 Invincible, Muktar, and Romeo 10 to 1 others.

Romeo was the first off, with Liverpool third, but after going two furlongs, Invincible began to draw up to Liverpool, who was done one furlong from home. Muktar rounded the lead first and going on won in a canter by four lengths; half a length between second and third; Romeo was fourth.

The Bedouin Stakes.—Rs. 1,000. Winner, Rs. 85 second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Gallo ways. Weight—14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1896: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000, 3lbs. Rs. 3,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 5,000, or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 1st May, 1898, 3lbs.; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr H E A R's President 9st 7lbs	Soda 1
Mr D D's Taiseer 8st 10lbs	G B Mahomed 2
H H Aga Khan's Helios 9st 13lbs	Ebrahim 3
Mr Ahmed Bushari's Chanda 9st 13lbs	Johnson 0
Mr A Sattar's Lucifer 9st 7lbs	Foster 0
Mr Shaik Esss Khalifa's Nepal 9st 3lbs	Greenhalgh 0
Mr Farmer's Kapurthala 9st 3lbs	Ryder 0
Mr D D's Phelwan 8st 12lbs	Gunga 0
Mr Lyndon's Centaur 8st 4lbs	Heeroo 0
Mr S A W's Briton 8st 11b	Chuggan 0

5 to 2 against Nepal, 4 to 1 Helios and Taisseer, 8 to 1 Kapartha's, 12 to 1 othsrs.

The animals were started by the gate, and after a ragged commencement Chanda made the running. He was quickly dispossessed of the lead by President who came on and won in hollow style by four lengths, a good struggle ensued between Helios and Taisseer for second and third place, the latter occupying the second position. Phelwan was fourth.

The Importers' Plate.—Rs. 1,000. Winner, Rs. 850; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Australasian horses which have never won a race value Rs. 900, and which have been imported by Dealers for sale in India, whether sold by them or not. Weight—W. A. Penalties—Winners since the 30th April, 1895: once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500 or over, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May 1898, 3lbs,; Maidens, 7lbs. (accumulative). Horses landed since 1st October, 1898, a special landing allowance of 5lbs. in addition to landing allowance provided for in General Conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr D D's Roy 9st 7lbs	G B Mahomed 1
H H Aga Khan's Rapidity 10st 3lbs	Ebrahim 2
Capt H G Benn's Antoinette 8st 4lbs	Johnson 3
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's Corrualla 10st 3lbs	Foster 0
Mr O Dignum's Warre 9st 7lbs	Ryder 0
Mr R J Hunter's Antwerp 8st 7lbs	Kgan 0
Mr S K's's Boulevarde 8st 4lbs	Greenhalgh 0
Mr Farmer's Lady Baldwin 8st 4lbs	Wiles 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against, Antwerp 4 to 1 Cornalla and Roy, 6 to 1 Rapidity, 8 to 1 Antoinette and Boulevarde, 15 to 1 Warrye and 20 Lady Baldwin,

The lot got away to an excellent start, Roy, Antwerp, and Antoinette being prominent throughout. They ran neck and neck down the straight, and Roy got home after an exciting struggle by a head, half a length dividing Rapidity and Antoinette, Boulevarde was fourth.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs, 1,000. Winner. Rs. 850, second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Pansy 10st	Ebrahim 1
Mr R J Hunter's Guy Fawkes 7st 3lbs	Heeroo 2
Lt-Col J Monteith's Nancy 8st 5lbs	Greenhalgh 3
Mr Haji Ismail Sait's Ocean 9st 6lbs	Forster 0
Mr D D's Freddie 7st 12lbs	Gunga 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Pansy, 5 to 1 Ocean, 6 to 1 Guy Fawkes, 10 to 1 Nancy, 15 to 1 Freddie.

Guy Fawkes got very smartly away and made the running, followed by Ocean and Nancy with Pansy in the rear. The latter improved her position and a most exciting struggle ensued between Pansy and Guy Fawkes. They swept passed the stand like lightning, and Pansy only got up in the last stride and secured the verdict by the shortest of heads. Ocean was fourth,

The New Comers' Plate. Winner,—Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, and third, Rs. 25. For Arab Galloways 14 hands and under landed since 1st August. 1898. 14 hands to carry 9st, 7lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 180 or over, once, 4lbs. twice, 7lbs. oftener 1st. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga Mustapha Khan's Grayleg 7st 9lbs	Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's Bonaparte 8st	Soda 2
Mr D Es Muswood 8st 12lbs	Greenhalch 3
Mr Khalfan Dhaki's Royalist 8st 12lbs	Dakil 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Brilliant 8st 3lbs	Heeroo 0
Mr S A W's Arbid 7st 11lb	Chuggan 0
Mr Hoosain bin Mamood's Gostad 7st 11lbs	Wahed 0
Mr Jackson's Clipper 6st 7lbs	Normahoped 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Grey leg, 4 to 1 Muswood, 6 to 1 Arbid, 12 to 1 Brilliant and Bonaparte, 20 tol others.

Cliffer and Arbid made the pace from Muswood; Bonaparte and Grey leg. At the three furlong post Clipper lost his place and Muswood forged a head; Greyleg also coming up. Entering the straight the latter challenged and easily defeated Muswood by three lengths; half a length between second and third. Arbid was fourth.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' PETITION.

PLAGUE MEASURES AND CONVENIENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 20.

THE following is the text of Government reply to the American Mission petition regarding the "Kolhapur Plague Measures":—

"With reference to the petition to the address of Government, dated 27th October 1898, from the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India, signed by Rev. J. M. Irwin as President and Rev. E. M. Wilson as Secretary, the petitioners are informed under instructions from Government that the petition asking to appoint a commission to inquire into the past and present plague measures in Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States is inadmissible, and the Government have no grounds for supposing that there is a reasonable cause for dissatisfaction with the administration of plague measure in those states."

This will show that my last report stating that it was in the reply that the Government were satisfied with the plague measures adopted by the Political Agent, has not been accurate. There is no doubt that to have said so the Government were obviously bound to make an inquiry into the administration of those measures. The Government did not find that the Missionary petitions had no grounds to make their petition, but the Government has taken upon itself the onus by saying that "the Government have no grounds for supposing that there is a reasonable cause for dissatisfaction." With this statement in it the Government reply has become more unintelligible, for the fact that the petition was a representation of the state of the plague measures deliberately made by a body of missionaries assembled in their annual conference, several of whom were working in the midst of the plague within the area compulsed of Surely, for all purposes this ought to be considered a sufficient ground, and so at least for the simple purpose of appointing a commission to inquire into those measures the fact that the petition was made was in itself a ground for supposing that there was a cause for dissatisfaction.

In their petition the missionaries brought to the notice of the Government the following six points:

"1. Failure on the part of the Political Agent to adequately visit and personally inspect the plague measures in infected places outside the Kolhapur State.

2. Failure to personally visit and ascertain the condition of the people, and indifference to the sufferings of the people in the infected districts in consequence of the plague.

3. Failure to personally see that measures for the suppression of the plague as ordered were carried out.

4. The abuse of quarantine measures in the past, and in view of the recent action of Government, the unnecessarily stringent and unreasonable quarantine now imposed at Shirol Road.

5. Failure to anticipate the coming of plague to Kolhapur city as is evident from the lack of preparation for an out break of plague there.

6. The arbitrary and unreasonable method of granting passes to persons coming to Kolhapur."

Miss Anson, of the W.M.A. here, died on the night of Saturday, the 11th instant, and was buried the next evening. She was sick only for a short time, first being attacked by influenza, which was followed by pneumonia, and if it was not for her naturally delicate constitution, it was hoped that she would get over the sickness and be restored to health again. About 14 years ago she came to Kolhapur as an unpaid worker of the Women's Missionary Association in connection with the S. P. G. Mission. She was an earnest and zealous worker and also of a very quiet and retiring disposition. Her brother, Sir William Anson, is the Warden of "All Souls' College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The funeral service was conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. A. H. Coles, assisted by Rev. H. Catchouse, of the S. P. G. Mission.

The authorities here have heard from Calcutta that some more property supposed to be out of that of the big jewel robbery committed by Aboo Baker and others has been found there.

The Bombay Government seem to have brought to a close the arrangements regarding Mr. Candy's transfer from Kolhapur. Consequent on this Mr. Adair, of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, will, some time during this month, relieve Mr. Candy, who on being relieved will take up the former's post pending further arrangements. It is understood that Mr. Candy will be posted to a higher place from the 1st. of April next. The public will be interested to know the history of these transfers, but it will be better to defer it to some other time.

H. H. the Maharaja and party, after returning from Kagal, are gone to Panhella. The Political Agent also is gone up there with his office.

The Durbar has issued a notice in the State "Gazette" that the people living in the city should hold themselves in readiness to quit their houses in case the plague breaks out in any place. Anyone so quitting if brings up any valuables etc., in a sealed box it will be accepted for safe custody at the State Treasury Office and a receipt will be given to the producer, and such porperty will be handed back on production of such receipt. No doubt this will remove many inconveniences in the way of those who will have to leave their houses, and the state authorities deserve credit for the forethought shown in making this arrangement.

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY BART. MEMORIAL FUND.

THEfollowing is a list of subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy 3rd Baronet Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount brought forward from the fund last published	17,104
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabji	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C I E	50
Mr J H Du Boulay	50
Mrs Soloman Sassoon	50
Mr Sassoon J David	50
Mr F A Reddie	50
Mr Phelahboy Haridas	50
A Friend	50
Mr George Lund	50
Dastur Dr Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana	50
Mr Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Wadia	50
Khan Bahadur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur	50
Shams-ul-Ulma Jiwanji Jamshedji Mody	50
Mr Nowroji Sorabji Talati	50
Dr Framji Edulji Davur	50
Dr Cowasji Hormusji	50
Dr Ardeshir Pestonji Cama	50
Khan Bahadur Muncherji C Murzban, C I E	50
'M'	50
Mr Nowroji Manockji Damkawalla of Lucknow	50
Mr Ardeshir Nusserwanji Mody	50
Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw Solicitors	30
Mr R G T	25
Mr Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar	25
Mr E M J eejbhoy	25
Mr Bejonji Nunsbhoy Kapadia	25
Dr Temuljee Bhikhajee Nariman	25
Mr Cawasjee Dady Limji	25
Mr Ardeshir Eduljee Tata	25
Messrs Didehaw Bhikhajee Khan and Co	25
Mr Pestonjee Rustomjee Kaigal	25
Mr Dinshaw Merwan	25
Mr Ho muz Sheriar	25
Mr Pestonjee Rustomjee Contractor	25
Mr Nanabhoy Burjorjee	25
Khan-Bahadur Rustomjee Jamasjjee Ashburner	25
A Parsee through Mr Phiroze Cursetjee Setina	25
Mr Premchund Roychund	25
Mr R H Vincent, C I E	25
Mr Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia	25
Dr Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory	25
Mr K E Cama	25
Mr Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawala	25
Mr Palonjee Framjee Mehta	21
Hon'ble Mr R H Macaulay	20
Mr T W Cuffe	20
Principal Mr Hathornthwaite	20
Mr H Chalmers	20
Mr F E Dumayne	20
Dr Eduljee Nusserwanjee	20
Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, Solitors	20
Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash	20
Mr Shapurjee Ruttonjee Setina	20
Mr Ranjee M Cowarana	20
Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Hormusji Karraka	20
Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy	20
Total Rs.	14,055

We give an extract relating to the attack upon Santiago from the Army and Navy Journal as curiously illustrating the conduct of the war: "Among the despatches sent from the War Department to General Shafter was one saying, 'The Secretary of War suggests that, if the Navy will not undertake to break through, take a transport, cover the pilot-house in most exposed points with baled hay, attach an anchor to a towline, and, if possible, grapple the torpedo cables, and call for volunteers from the Army—not a large number—to run into the harbour, thus making a way for the Navy. Before acting, telegraph what you think of it. One thing is certain, that is, the Navy must get into the harbour and must save the lives our brave men that will be sacrificed if we assault the enemy in his entrenchments without aid. This is strictly confidential to you. It would appear that General Shafter thought well of the suggestion, though Cervera's fleet was destroyed before he could carry it out. There was but one thing required to make it complete, and that was that the Secretary of War on the Adjutant-General should take command of the tug."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th February:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 6th February 1899, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., to act as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke B.E., M. Inst. C.E., or pending further orders.

Resolution to be recorded.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

The Secretary submitted the Supplementary Budget prepared for the sanction of Government in accordance with Section 55 of the Port Trust Act and explained that it included only such items of expenditure as the Trustees had sanctioned from time to time since the original Budget was passed. The items included, which are hereinafter enumerated, were then read.

Work.	Amount.	Additional Expenditure.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PRINCE'S DOCK.			
Tramway for internal traffic	29,791	.....	29,794
VICTORIA DOCK.			
Excavating south channel	42,512	.....	42,512
Tramway for internal traffic	31,445	.....	31,445
Paving floor of open shed with Khanikin	32,300	.....	32,300
Paving wharfs fronting sheds 3 and 4 and Jetty end	13,071	13,071	.....
Paving 3 short lengths on the east wharf	5,632	5,632	.....
Paving wharfs 5 and 6 and end of middle Jetty	12,990	12,990	.....
MERWETHER DRY DOCK.			
Construction of latrine	3,970	.....	3,970
NEW WORKS.			
Quarters for labourers and artizans	1,17,003	.....	1,17,003
Filling in part of Apollo Basin, Part cost	6,600	.....	6,600
Roads on Apollo Reclamation	16,775	16,775	.....
Adapting the Mody Bay North Reclamation for traffic, Part cost	10,600	.....	10,600
Reclamation between Ballard Pier and Goa Street, Part cost	68,500	68,509	.....
Removing Port Trust Buildings and filling in the north end of the Mazagon Basin and Providing slip and slopes	14,555	14,555	.....
Erecting 16 shops on the Elphinstone Estate, Part cost	11,708	11,708	.....
Constructing a new road on the north side of the Prince's Dock	4,007	4,007	.....
Roofing over two gullies between warehouses A and B and B and C	9,067	9,067	.....
Cost of laying a 9" pipe sewer with manholes on Henry Road	1,170	1,170	.....
Extension of Henry Road on Apollo Reclamation and laying of 9" pipe in Merewether Road	8,940	8,940	.....
Half cost of constructing out building on Apollo Reclamation	2,809	2,809	.....
Cost of extending 9" sewer sewer throughout Merewether Road	1,255	1,256	.....
Cost of removing and re-erecting out building from the site on the east of the Merewether Road to Henry Road	575	575	.....
Laying 6" pipe along the Adams and Merewether Road	4,233	4,233	.....
Additional shed accommodation and fence at Mazagon for lubricating oil	11,067	11,067	.....
Paving footpaths at Victoria Road Extension	2,171	2,171	.....
Total	4,61,540	1,88,525	2,73,921
DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.			
Steam Pumping Engine for flushing drains	2,950	2,950	.....
Replacing damaged sierra post and and brass shoe of "Siren"	210	210	.....
Special Repairs to Pilot Schooner, No. 3	350	350	.....
Repairs to Blocks and dressing and cleaning spars of Schooners	285	264	.....
Additional grant for special repairs to Pilot Schooner, No. 1	4,500	4,500	.....
Total	4,384	8,304	.....

Resolution—The Supplementary Estimate should be forwarded for the sanction of Government.

DOCK MASTERS AND PILOTS.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 18th January 1899, proposing an arrangement for permanently filling the vacancies that have occurred in his Department consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. F. Walke, Senior Dock Master. The promotions recommended are all in the order of seniority. The papers including the Chairman's minute, having been circulated to all the Trustees previous to the meeting, were not read. Read minutes of members of the Finance and Establishment and the Docks Committees recommending that a pension be, in the special circumstances of the case, granted to Mr. Walke, and of the other members of the Board to whom the papers were afterwards circulated concurring in the Committee's recommendation.

Resolution—With reference to Trustee's Resolution dated 17th January 1895, on the retirement of Mr. J. F. Walke, Senior Dock Master, is approved, and the Trustees desire to record their appreciation of the meritorious and good work done by him during his long service extending over 40 years, and in recognition of this service the Trustees are pleased, as a special case, under the provisions of the rule passed under Trustees' Resolution dated 3rd March 1896, to grant Mr. Walke a superannuation pension. Mr. Walke's retirement shall have effect from the afternoon of this date. The following appointments and promotions are made vice Mr. Walke retired:—Mr. F. S. Piper, Junior Dock Master, to be Senior Dock Master. Mr H Kennard, Master Pilot, to be Junior Dock Master, Mr T Canavan, 1st Grade Pilot, to be Master Pilot, Mr W E Vaughan, 2nd Grade Pilot, to be 1st Grade Pilot Mr W G Straker, 3rd Grade Pilot, to be 2nd Grade Pilot,

MODY BAY SITES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th January 1898, bringing to notice that the leaseholds R. R. situated at Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, have not yet been built upon, saying that in the case of No. 340, the matter was last dealt with by Trustees, Resolution No. 537, dated 4th November 1890 and that in the case of No. 489 the lessee was given a year's time by Trustees' Resolution No. 700, dated 1st November 1892 and expressing the opinion that as matters are in Bombay and while rent is being paid, it is not worth while taking any action in the matter Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th May 1898, saying that there is no prospect of building operations being commenced befor the S.-W. monsoon and suggesting that the matter be held in abeyance until the beginning of October 1898 Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager' dated 23rd January 1899, forwarding letters from the lessees requesting that they may be allowedan extension of one year more within which to commence building operations on their respective lease holds. Read proceedings of the Land and railways Committee recommending that in the circumstances an extension of another year may be allowed unless in the meantime any other applications are received for the land.

Resolution. The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 11th Feb. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 11th Feb. 1899.	For week ending 11th Feb. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 12th Feb. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	874	22	751
" piloted out of harbour	23	882	11	746
" transported	2	425	8	427
" attended to	1	68	2	104
" warped	...	50	2	47

SIGNALLING IN THE ARMY.

A RETURN is published of the past year's work in Army signalling as carried out at inspections at home and in the Colonies, and from this it is shown that the high state of efficiency is very creditable, notably in the case of the 13th Hussars, who are best in the Cavalry. The 87th and 38th Field batteries are at the head of the Artillery, and the 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps in South Africa made the best results among the Infantry, being followed by the 2nd Rifle Brigade, the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt., and the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., with the 1st West Yorkshire Regt. and the 2nd Black Watch bracketed fifth. The description of messages was the same as last year, with the addition for the first time of one message by heliograph. Instruction in this instrument is to be given more freely as operations of the Army usually take place in countries where it can be employed with advantage. A marked improvement is noted all round. The semaphore method has fulfilled anticipations is more easily acquired than the Morse code, and in the hands of skilled operators it compares favour ably with the telegraph. In the Tirah expedition an enormous number of messages was sent by heliograph, flag and lamp. One communication was flashed from Fort Lockhart to Kohat, a distance of thirty-two miles. In the advance to Omdurman touch was kept with the Cavalry screen. On the day before the battle a post on Surgam Hill communicated with the Sirdar, with the Cavalry in touch with the enemy with the gun boats shelling the town with the Howitzer battery, and with the Friendlies. At the camp on the Atbara signals fulfilled the functions of telegraphs when the wires became disabled.

THE GHAZI OUTRAGE AT SIBI.

FULL DETAILS.

THE "Baluchistan Gazette" of the 17th instant publishes the following:—What was very near culminating in one of the most awful and cruel tragedies since the occupation of Baluchistan, occurred at Sibi on Saturday evening last. Captain P. T. A. Spence, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, accompanied by Mrs Spence, were out for their evening's drive in a dogcart—a fairly high one—at about 6 p.m, when they perceived a native on horse back, armed with a drawn sword, making in their direction who, as soon as he came abreast of them, made a cut at Captain Spence, which he managed to ward off with the driving whip which he had in his hand, but in his natural excitement, Captain Spence stood up in and was pitched out of the cart Mrs Spence jumping down after him and until he managed to get up again, keeping the horseman off by slashing at him and his mount and also dodging his cuts at her in such a manner as baffled him though, at one time, he came precious near cutting her down, as the point of his sword grazed her shoulder, without, however cutting her. In the intervals, Mr. Spence kept calling out for help. While this scene was being enacted, the alarm had been given by a number of natives of sorts who were about, some congregated near the Post Office—between whichand the Political Agents (Capt. Tighe's) house we believe all this took place—but.

NOT ONE OF THEM ATTEMPTED TO COME TO THE RESCUE.

By this time Captain Spence had picked himself up, and, after the assassin had cleared off, Mrs Spence and he

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Carlyle letters which have been appearing in the "Atlantic Monthly" will shortly be published here by Messrs. Chapman as a volume. Carlyle's sister, Mrs. Hanning, jealously preserved every epistle that her brother wrote to her in Canada. Not only so, but she collected others he had addressed to his mother in Scotland. There is thus available a correspondence which shows Carlyle in a light very different from that presented to us by Froude. The letters have been prepared for publication by Mr. Charles Townsed Copeland.

Lord Roberts has written a preface for a noteworthy little volume, appealing to "Tommy Atkins," which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. As "Comrades All," which is the title, is by the Rev. Walter Mathams, and may be described as a chatty guide, philosopher, and friend to the common soldiers. Lord Roberts gives cordial praise to what Mr. Matham has written, and hopes that the civilign, as well as the military man, will read the book. There is really a message from Lord Roberts to the soldier, in that he singles out and emphasises two of Mr. Mathams's "Maximshots." One runs, "Discipline is the first thing in the army and in life," the other, "Every soldier can make the army better."

A work especially interesting in these days is to be published in four volumes by Messrs Kegan Paul. It will consist of papers on the various sections of Greater Britan, by men of knowledge and authority. For instance, in the volume dealing with India, which will appear first, Lord Wenlock and Lord Harris will write of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of which they were formerly Governors. The idea of the whole work is to present a complete gazetteer of Greater Britain, but a gazeteer which shall be vivid and human. Thus, the treatment of a country will not be confined to its scenery or its trade. The people will be described intimately.

Mr. Lane's volume of the early work of Anbery Beardsley will be publised within the next week or two. It has an introduction by Mr. Marillier, which in great part is an appreciation of Beardsley "Finally," Mr. Marillier says of the artist, "it must not be lost sight of that the role he played was that of a satirist." Elsewhere he remarks of Beardsley: "Outwardly, he lived in the sunshine, airing bight wings. Inwardly no one can tell how he suffered or strove." The book has two new portraits of Beardsley, by Mr. F. H. Evans. These are reproduced in photogravure, and there are altogether a hundred and fifty-seven pages of designs.

Colonel H. B. Hanna is writing a history of the Second Afghan War, for publication by Messrs. Constable. This, of course, is the war of 1878, and Colonel Hanna will deal with its causes, its conduct and its consequences. He was in the campaign himself, and is an authority on Indian frontier questions. He has been a keen critic of the "forward policy, which will really be placed on trial in this history. His view, broadly, is that the Second Afghan War sprang from no change of attitude on the part of the Ameer, Shere Ali. It arose, rather, from a change of policy by the British Government, due to fears which he thinks were ill-founded.

Two books are announced by Messrs. Innes for early publication. One is by Miss March Phillipps, and is entitled "The Woman as Citizen. It may be called an ecomnic inquiry into the positiod of women as citizens. Partly, it deals with their industrial life, and partly with their social life. The other book is on "Militarism," and is a translation from the Italian of Guglielm Ferrero. It appeared recently in Spain, and has been revised and enlarged for the English issue. The author, who is an Italan professor, confiders in detail the effect which modern militarism has exercised on Europe. The translation is prepared by Miss Helen Zimmern.

Dr. Ansorge, medical officer to her Majesty's Government in Uganda, was recently in this country. He returned to Uganda after having revised the proofs of a book detailing his experiences "Under the African Sun." This volume Mr. Heinemann is just going to publish, with many illustrations, and o coumpfe of colored plates. It is an account of Ugande at a period prior to our assuming the protectorate of that country. When Dr. Ansorge first went there, Uganda only knew of civilisation by report from afar. His medical opportunies for the closest observation of native life. He has also been a keen sportman.

Messrs. Constable are to publish an edition of Smallest similar to their one of Fielng now completed. It will be in a dozen volumes, and will be limited to 750 copies for England and America. Mr, Henley is writing a jeritical essay on Smollett for the edition, which will begin to appear in April. No doubt it will come within the scope of the experimental "instalment system" which Messrs. Constable are to make. They announce that several of their standard editions may be purchased through the booksellers by subscription. This applies to the Waverily novels, the Whitehall Shakespeare, Boswell's "Johnson" and "Tour to the Hebrides"; also to Mr. Meredith's writings.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh has now finished his new book on Soudan warfare, and Messrs, Chapman and Hall will issue it on the 15th inst. The title is "Khartoum Campaign. 1898, or, the reconquest of the Soudan." The volume is a continuation of his previous one, "Sirdar and Khalifa." It takes up the story of the Soudan campaign from the battle of Atbara, and carries it on to the Fashoda affair. In an introductory chapter Mr. Burleigh takes a rapid retrospect of all that has gone before, from time when Sir Evelyn Wood was Sirdar, in 1882. The book is to have maps, plans, and pictures.

Mr. William Lawler Wilson is editing for the Grosvenor Press a new dictionary of biography entitled "The Imperial Gallery of Portraiture and Biographical Encyclopædia." This will contain about 700 portraits of prominent men and women, each portrait being accompanied by a biographical notice. It will thus be an index to the distinguished persons living in the British Empire. Of these a large number have given special sittings for their portraits. The work will be divided into twenty-five departments—the Royal, Family, the Army, the Navy and the Auxiliary Forces, the Church, the Law, and so on—and each department will be complete in itself. Three editions will be published, the cheapest being a royal quarto volume, the price of which is 25s., if subscribed for before publication

Messrs. Chapman will publish in a few days a pocket edition of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," a dramatised version of which will shortly be played at the Lyceum, Mr. W. L. Courtney writes a biographical introduction. Mr. Campbell Praed's new story, "Madame Isan," will be ready in April. Messrs. Chatto will publish soon a three-and-sixpenny novel, "The President of Boravia," by "George Lambert," who is a clergyman.—Messrs. Pearson will publish "Athelstane Ford," a story by Mr. Allen Upward, and a tale, "Francois the Valet," by Mr. G. W. Appleton.

A second edition of the life of Sir George Pomeroy-Colley has already been called for. Mr. Grant Richards is just bringing out a volume of essays by "Vernon Lee." Miss Violet Paget. They are entitled "Genius Loci," and they deal with favorite place which the author has visited. Messrs. Chatto have arranged to publish Mr. Austin Dobson's new volume of essays, "A Paladin of Philanthropy" on April 6.—The second part of Dr. Hannis Taylor's work on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" is being published at once by Messrs. Sampson Low, Professor Bonney has written a volume on the subject of volcanoes for Mr. Murray's Progressive Scince Series. It is almost ready.

Of the Correspondents' Letters from Cuba during the late war, none were more interesting and valuable than Mr. J. B. Atkins's in the "Manchester Guardian." They are to be published in a revised and expanded form by Messrs Smith, Elder, and Co. Those who wish to understand this many-sided Cuban question should read, in connection with Mr Atkin's volume, Mr. Hill's recent book on Cuba, Porto Rico, and the West Indies generally, and Mr, J. H. Blomfield's "A Cuban Expedition, Mr, Atkins book is to be entitled "The War in Cuba: Experiences of an Englishman with the United States Army."

In his late biography of Admiral Lord Dundonald, Mr Fortescue showed he possessed a special aptitude for the treatment of naval and military subjects. He has followed up that excellently written little work by a popular history of the British Army, which will be brought out at an early date by Messrs Macmillan

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are about to publish a new book on Japan by Mr Lafcadio Hearn. Mr. Hearn, who is an American, and who has already written many a fine, subtle study of the Japanese mind and character, fears that there are harsh times in store for the people among whom he has lived so long. Machinery and competition must change the character of a people who alone in the world find work a pleasure,... According to Mr. Hearn, the country folk of old Japan prey for the souls of their oxen and horses.

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Convincing Statements from Persons Who Declare They Have Been Completely Cured.

LADY'S GRATITUDE.

Olivia Taylor, whose address is 30, Cambridge Street, Grosvenor Terrace, Camberwell, says:—

Sir,—Permit me to add my testimony to the many others which I have read. I have been a great sufferer to sciatica and rheumatism, and could get nothing to relieve me until I heard of your marvellous cures, and I have not quite finished one phial, and have lost all my pains. I am happy to say I feel quite another creature. I would not be without Munyon's remedy. I shall do my best to make its virtues known to all my friends. With grateful thanks, OLIVIA TAYLOR.

WAS COMPLETELY CURED;

Mr. N. Wyatt, of 32, Sheperd's Place, Grosvenor Square, says: I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Cough Cure. Two bottles completely cured a cough of long standing.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

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MUNYON'S NERVE CURE cure all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and is a wonderful tonic. Price One Rupee.

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All Bushmen Use it

For Cleansing the Blood it has no Equal.

We give below the portrait and testimonial of Mr. Granger Ward of Brisbane, Queensland

"Some years ago while in America I had fever and Ague. It left me in a very weak state and quite done up. I took some of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and it soon put me to rights and my strength returned. I can safely recommend

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

to others. While in the bush of this country I had an attack of scurvy but I soon got free of this complaint by using the same remedy. For cleaning the blood and for eruptions of the skin I do not think it can be beat. All the bushmen use it."

For Constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Use them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

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Do you HARNESS & SE... with

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness to be repaired as you are constantly in need of small repairing and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as per sample, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/- post free, from

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Agents Wanted.

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Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD.

For Ladies Aperient Steel Pill

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist SOUTHAMPTON.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.
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EPPS'S COCOA.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir B. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

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KEMP & Co., &c, &c.

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TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 30 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1898.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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EDWARDS' **EDWARDS'**

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Restores the Hair.
Promotes the Growth.
Arrests the Fall.
Strengthens the Roots.

Preserves the Hair.
Renders it Beautifully Soft.
Removes Dandruff.
Allays all Irritation.

"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' "Harlene."

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.

A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE"

produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.

"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.

"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

"DEAR SIR.—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.

"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.

"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

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"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

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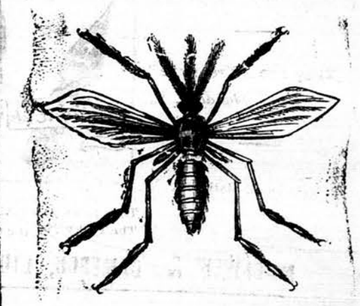

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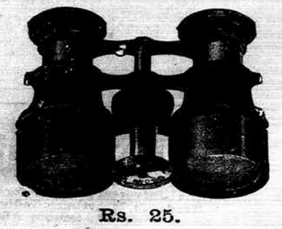

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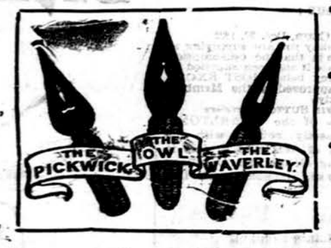

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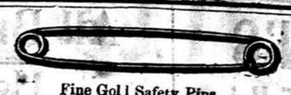

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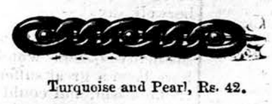

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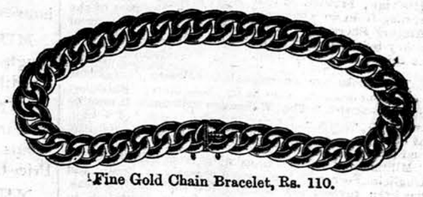

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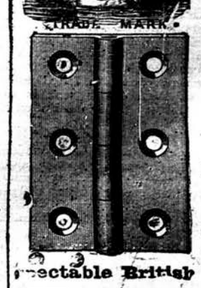

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